The New-York Times.

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THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The Brilliant Successes in North Carolina.

Full Reports from Our Special Correspondent.

The Entire Rebel Army on Roanoke Island Captured.

Four Forts and Two Field Batteries Surrendered.

Over Two Thousand Prisoners Coming to New-York.

The Rebel Fleet Annihilated by Our Gunboats.

Graphic Description of the Bombardment and of the Land Engagement.

Gallant Charge Upon the Rebel Batteries.

LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PAMLICO SOUND, Friday, Feb. 6, 1862.

As we are on the eve of most important events, I shall be obliged to make but a brief reference to the daily routine of the Expedition, and only recite what may be necessary to preserve the thread of my narrative from the date of my last letter.

Tuesday, the 4th, was stormy; a gale prevailed from the northeast, and it rained heavily during the night. A change of wind to the northwest, however, brought with it clear weather on the 5th, and we once more basked in the warm rays of a cheering sunlight. A large amount of business was transacted by Capt RICHMOND, the Adjutant-General.

The steamer *Suwanee* left for Fort Monroe at 3 P. M., while your reporter was preparing to inclose to the TIMES the General Order No. 5 which Gen. BURNSIDE had just issued to the troops. The simple brevity and directness of this address; its carefulness for the property of the citizens of the State; as well as the patriotic and humane spirit which inspired it, will secure general respect for its author. It was read to the troops, and was hailed with admiration, as well for its sentiments as for the proof which it gave that a movement of some kind was contemplated soon.

The following is a copy of Gen. BURNSIDE'S first address to the troops:

ADDRESS TO THE TROOPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, PAMLICO SOUND, Feb. 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 5.—This expedition being about to land on the soil of North Carolina, the General Commanding desires his soldiers to remember that they are here to support the Constitution and the Laws, to put down rebellion, and to protect the persons and property of the loyal and peaceable citizens of the State. On the march of the army, all unnecessary injury to houses, barns, fences, and other property will be carefully avoided, and in all cases the laws of civilized warfare will be strictly observed.

Wounded soldiers will be treated with every care and attention, and neither they nor prisoners must be insulted or annoyed by word or act.

With the fullest confidence in the valor and the character of his troops, the General Commanding looks forward to a speedy and successful termination of the campaign.

By command of Brigadier-General
A. E. BURNSIDE.

LEWIS RICHMOND, Asst. Adj.-Gen.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH sent word to Gen. BURNSIDE, this evening, that he would be ready to start in the morning. So we shall be off for Roanoke by 8 o'clock A. M.

ORDER OF SAILING.

The following order was distributed to all the military and naval commanders of the First Brigade this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE, STEAMER PILOT BOY, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, Feb. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 4.—The vessels of this Brigade will be prepared, with hawsers out to their tows, to start at 8 o'clock A. M., to-morrow, or chains hove short, &c., and will leave the anchorage for Roanoke Island at the following signal:

Union Jack at fore with Division flag underneath, (or Brigade flag underneath in case of brigade signal,) and American flag at the stern, and will sail in the following order:

No. 1. *Pilot Boy.*

No. 2. Steamer *New-York*, towing schooners *Highlander*, *Skirmisher* and *S. P. Bailey.*

No. 3. Steamer *New-Brunswick*, towing schooners *Recruit* and *E. W. Farrington.*

No. 4. Steamer *Guide*, towing schooners *Sea Bird* and *Emma.*

No. 5. Propeller *Huzzar.*

No. 6. Propeller *Ranger.*

No. 7. Propeller *Vidette.*

After rounding the Shoal and entering the Sound to the northeast, the vessels will form in two lines—the first line being steamers *New-York*, *New-Brunswick* and *Guide*, with their tows; second line being propellers *Huzzar*, *Ranger* and *Vidette.*

The signal for anchoring will be the American flag at the fore—the vessels of each brigade close to each other. If in a fog, two whistles from the flag-ship, repeated at intervals of one minute. The signal will be repeated by the flag-ship of each brigade.

Signal for landing will be as given in General Order No. 3.

A guard of ten men, under command of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, to include convalescent, commissary or extra duty men of all kinds, must be left on each vessel, with the following strict injunctions, viz.:

Not to allow the vessel to be moved from its anchorage, unless necessitated by stress of weather, danger of collision, or order of Brigade Commander, and to defend the ships against all attacks, and to preserve order and military discipline on board.

On landing on the beach the regiments of this brigade will form according to their numbers, from right to left, in line of battle. One field officer will land with the first detachment from each regiment—the Colonel preferred. In case of stranding, or case of distress, the signal will be the American flag, Union down. At the signal the whole fleet will slacken speed and look for the signal to anchor. The steamers *Patuxent*, *Phenix*, *Pilot Boy* and all the tugs, will be sent at once to the assistance of the disabled vessel by the Commander of each brigade.

Commanding officers will punctually enjoin upon their commands that under no circumstances are they to throw off or away any of their arms or equipments.

Light marching order in part 5, General Order No. 3, will be understood to mean without blankets and with overcoats, the latter to be worn or slung at the option of the commanding officer.

Forty rounds of ball-cartridges will be dealt out to each man when the fleet is fairly under way.

The guns, with the cannoniers, ammunition and all necessary appurtenances, will be landed with the first detachment from each vessel.

By order of Brig.-Gen. J. G. FOSTER.
SOUTHARD HOFFMAN, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The order for the movement of the Second Brigade was similar, the steamer *Patuxent* being Gen. RENO'S flag-ship, and the steamers *Cossack*, *Northerner* and *George Peabody*, and gunboats *Pioneer* and *Lancer* conveying the troops with tows.

THE LAST EVENING AT OUR ANCHORS.

The evening proved beautiful, the long lines of vessels being revealed in graceful outline by a bright moon. So rare a sight recalled the recollections of home days. The troops gathered upon the decks of their respective vessels, and the bands discoursed pleasant music to each other across the moon-lit waters.

OFF FOR ROANOKE.

Gen. BURNSIDE, as well as the whole force, took an early breakfast, and the *Picket* was seen flying about among the fleet as soon as it was light. Wherever the General appeared he was greeted with cordial cheers. The Commodore's flag-ship, the *Philadelphia*, came up through the fleet at 7 o'clock, and with signals flying, took his station at the head of his little squadron. The signal for sailing, the Union Jack at the fore, with the brigade signal beneath, was now run up; a few moments the hawsers were cut, and the steamers, which had remained with steam up, were moving. By 8 o'clock the whole of the First Brigade was under weigh.

There were mutual cheers as the vessels, one after another, took their places in line; but there was less of enthusiasm than I have seen on previous occasions. The wind blew strong and cool from the northwest, and the steamers, each with two or three vessels in tow, proceeded but slowly, averaging not over three knots an hour.

The vessels of the Second and of the Third Brigade fell into line, and slowly followed us at a distance. When Gen. FOSTER came by in his Flag-boat, the *Pilot Boy*, he was greeted with repeated cheers. Slowly the masts of the fleet still anchored around Hatteras Inlet receded from view, and it was 11 o'clock when we dropped them beneath the eastern horizon. At 12 o'clock, noon, Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, at the right of his fleet of fifteen steamers, was about one mile directly in advance of the troop-ships and gunboats. We had now reached the point of Long Shoal, when a halt was made, to enable the vessels to form in two lines, according to the General Order. The *Philadelphia* took a backward tour through the fleet, and as she passed down the lines, the stalwart figure of the Commodore was seen pacing to and fro upon the forward hurricane deck, his head seeming almost to touch his flag of blue which waved above it. In half an hour she resumed her place at the head of the column, which once more moved on.

The main coast of North Carolina now became more and more distinctly revealed at the westward, the land rising higher as we proceeded north, its long, regular bluffs being crowned by a growth of oak and pine, which does not realize the description of the straight, tall trees seen in the interior of the country. The old North State never witnessed such a spectacle as the moving fleet which now almost fills its broad sound with a forest of masts. May it be to her the harbinger of deliverance from a hateful despotism, and the return of settled peace and prosperity to the State.

The day has been in delightful contrast to the weather at Hatteras. Can it be that so short a remove as thirty miles from that windy hole accounts for the change? The soldiers, anxious to get a first view of the island to which we are bound, climb into the rigging, where they cling and look long and anxiously to catch a first sight of the land on which they hope to relieve their weary feet. As the sun declines the wind goes down. Surely we are getting into a land fit to be inhabited by civilized beings—which Hatteras is not. If ever our country, in a paroxism of excessive wrath, should select a penal colony for the punishment of outrageous criminals—some Siberia or Botany Bay—there is no place on the globe better fitted for the purpose than Hatteras Inlet. This would be a good place to colonize JEFF. DAVIS and his co-conspirators against the Government. Let them be restricted to a range of twenty miles north and south of this windy gorge, and there for the remainder of their miserable existence wander on the sandy peninsula and dig clams and fight mosquitoes for a living. It would fully satisfy offended justice.

LAND HO!

As we proceed northward the bay narrows so that the land becomes visible on both sides, that on the main being a succession of high bluffs, covered with a heavy growth of pine, the indentations being easily defined without the aid of a glass. Here and there houses are visible, and occasionally boats gliding in and out along the shore. On the opposite side it is irregular and broken, only the tops of the sandy hummocks along the ocean beach being visible.

Just before sunset, Roanoke Island is descried from aloft a little on our starboard bow, and bearing N. N. E. The announcement sends scores of men into the rigging to get a first view. In a little while it is visible from the deck, with portions of the neighboring peninsula at its right. The fleet must now be plainly in sight to them. We have approached to within eight miles. Just as the sun goes down Gen. FOSTER hoists the American flag at the fore on board the *Pilot Boy*, and the whole fleet come to anchor. The sun sets gloriously, the whole West blushing with his descending rays. The wind has died to a perfect calm, and the Sound is as still as a Summer lake, from whose broad bosom the myriad masts of the fleet are reflected as from the face of a mirror. How peaceful the scene! How changed will be the morrow! The bands play their favorite airs, troops join in the chorus, and the strains are caught up and re-echoed by the seamen as they pull their boats over the smooth waters, until the whole country seems vocal with the patriotic acclaim. On board each of the ships the officers are busy seeing to the distribution of ammunition, the preparation of the guns for removal on shore, and in giving over three days' rations to the troops.

The ships anchor in the order of their positions while under way. They number, all told, about seventy sail, divided as follows:

Fleet of Commodore Goldsborough	15
Propeller gunboats, also used as transports	8
Large side-wheel steamers, as transports	6
Steamers used by the Generals as headquarters	4
Sailing transports, tenders, and tugs, all told	37
Total	70

The army gunboats were all supplied with, for each Parrott gun, Parrott fuse and percussion shell, and 100 rounds of Hotchkiss' fuse and percussion shell and canister. All other guns were provided with 200 rounds of Hotchkiss' projectiles, assorted; 100 rounds of solid shot, 40 fuse shells, 30 percussion shells, and 30 rounds of canister.

The total armament of the fleet is about as follows:

	Guns.
Commodore's squadron	50
Propeller gunboats	31
Sailing transports, (say)	10
Total	91

Thus, it will be seen that our entire metal is not equal to the *Minnesota* or any first-class man-of-war. Our advantage, however, lies in this, that, while one vessel could only attack from a single point, and in turn form a common target for the enemy's guns, we can strike at them from thirty different points, and distract the fire of their batteries. It may be comparatively easy to keep a big horse-fly from biting your nose, but it is a different thing when you are attacked by a whole cloud of mosquitoes.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

I have risen with the lark to catch the first signs of life in the fleet. The stars were out at 4 o'clock, but at 6 the sky was overcast and lowering, giving signs of a wet day, the wind being light from northeast. The signal to sail was made at 8 o'clock, and at 8½ the vessels were once more under way. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH had changed his flag to the *Southfield*, and led the van, keeping to the right. Soon we entered a channel-way, the right of which was marked by a line of stakes. Light showers were falling, and the haze on the horizon partially concealed the island from view. One of the naval gunboats at the left signals "slowly," and as the steamers do not seem to heed it, he again signalizes them, "pay more attention to the signals."

By this time the boats slow down; the tows run up to the each other, and are again straightened out, testing the full strength of the hawsers. As the channel grows narrower the vessels are necessarily drawn into a closer space.

RECONNOITERING THE ENEMY—STRENGTH OF HIS FLEET—WE COME TO ANCHOR.

The wind blew fresh from the southwest, and the day was showery. The fleet drifted but slowly, the naval vessels keeping in advance and carefully reconnoitering. A heavy mist concealed the island, at times, almost from view. At the left, a long point puts out from the main land, which marks the entrance proper to Croatan Sound. There is on this outer point, a round building, supported on piles, and surmounted by a cone, which is Roanoke Marsh Lighthouse. Along the opposite shore, small islets mark the entire line of Roanoke Island. These low spots lie along both sides of the Sound. On the left are the Roanoke Marshes. The Sound from this point narrows from four to two and a half miles at the north end. Between the shores is a shoal about midway of the Sound, four miles long, with a channel on each side with nine feet of water. We shall take the west channel, keeping the main shore aboard.

At noon the small steamtugs were observed to be very busy spinning about from one vessel to the other, conveying messages between the commanding officers. The American flag was hoisted at the fore on board Gen. FOSTER'S steamer, and the vessels came to anchor. About 1 o'clock Lieut. ANDERSON came alongside, and announced that the enemy had fifteen steam gunboats and some ten armed schooners, and stated that our propeller gunboats would be relieved of their troops at once, and be prepared for action. In obedience to this order, seven of them were unloaded during the afternoon, their troops being transferred to other vessels, and they took their places in line at the upper end of the fleet. On board of each vessel a detail of troops remained, to man the ship and to assist in working the guns.

Constant signalizing was kept up during the evening between the Commander's vessels, the lights being brought into requisition instead of flags. The wind died away about 9 o'clock, and a thick fog settled upon the water, enveloping the fleet as with a mantle. The thermometer stood at 56°. A vigilant watch was set upon each vessel; the guns were shotted, and everything made ready to guard against surprise or to resist attack. Small steamers were also kept upon picket duty, and the gunboats were anchored across the entrance to prevent the escape of any vessel.

Thus the steamers and naval vessels lay motionless as if upon a Summer sea, almost within gunshot of the enemy, and nothing disturbed the reigning quiet save the sharp ring of the ships' bells which recorded the passing hour of night.

FRIDAY, Feb. 7, 1862.

After months of preparation and weeks of wearying labor, we at last see the day so anxiously looked for—a day which will compensate for the past by a glorious victory over the enemies of order, or cover us with defeat and dishonor. Is is strange that all faces look anxious? That the sailor shakes his head and remembers his traditional foreboding of great enterprises undertaken on Friday? But though the day is one of evil augury, a bright sun shows his encouraging face at the right time, and we must accept the day and the issue together. At 9 o'clock the sun dissipated the morning mist, and with it all doubts that we were to have a pleasant day to pitch into the rebels.

SIGNAL TO "SAIL IN."

The Commodore signaled "Get under way" at 9 o'clock, and at 10½ o'clock the vessels of his fleet passed the point which separates Pamlico from Croatan Sound. One of the propeller gunboats, and the *Seymour*, of the naval fleet, grounded a short time near the entrance, but both were soon afloat again, and followed their leaders. The *Admiral*, Capt. VAIL, having on board the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts, got hard and fast ashore, and could not move. There was a pilot on board—a useless appendage where there was a whole fleet to follow.

The entrance to Croatan Sound lies between a low marshy point and two small, low islands, between which, on piles, is set a lighthouse. The passage is not over two hundred yards wide, and could easily have been obstructed by sinking wrecks or driving piles. It was not capable of being defended, however, the mainland at the left being an extensive marsh, cut up in all directions by deep slues. A few small huts, used by fishermen, are dotted here and there along the banks, half concealed from view by the tall, rank grass.

Threading this narrow passage, and steering north, we closely follow the long procession of gunboats, which the Commodore, on the *Southfield*, is proudly beckoning forward. On the *Spaulding* are Gen. BURNSIDE and Staff, the Rhode Island Fifth Battalion, with its officers, and the reporters of the Press, closely following the naval fleet. Behind were the transports, which, by some misunderstanding had stopped beyond the point, and which the General was urgently signalizing to hurry forward.

THE REBEL FLEET AND BATTERIES.

With the naked eye we could now discern six or seven rebel gunboats hugging the island shore. Their steam was up, and they kept at regular distances, apparently in line of battle, and hovering under cover of shore batteries. They moved nervously about, puffing out occasionally a white cloud of steam, which clearly indicated their position. Four steamers were also in plain view, lying northwest of the island, and on the opposite shore, two or three schooners, evidently placed there for the purpose of carrying off the troops in case of necessity. Between us and these vessels, lying directly across the channel, we could count sixteen sunken vessels, and long rows of piles were driven to obstruct our passage. Just to the right, toward the island shore, is a wide space suspiciously left open—the whole looking as if it were arranged as a trap to decoy us within range of their batteries. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH hoisted the signal, "This day our country expects every man to do his duty."

DRAWING THE REBEL FIRE—BOMBARDMENT OF PORK POINT BATTERY.

In order to draw the fire of the enemy, and thus be enabled to determine the precise location of their batteries, the *Underwriter* strikes out from the rest of the fleet and steers boldly toward the shore. On a projecting point about two miles west of the middle of Roanoke Island, something like earthworks are discovered, and dimly visible against the background of gray forest is some kind of a color flying at the top of a twenty-foot flagstaff. The presence near and on each side of it of two steamers indicated the spot as the location of a battery. At 11.45 the *Underwriter* fired a gun, which was immediately followed by one from the Commodore on the *Southfield*, and several of the naval fleet follow suit. Five of the steamers steer in shore, while the bulk of the fleet keep at a more respectful distance. At 11.50 two heavy guns follow each other in quick succession from the shore, backed up by one, two, three from the rebel steamers lying near. Before the smoke from these guns has cleared away, the naval gunboats, led by the *Stars and Stripes*, the *Southfield* and *Delaware*, give them two for one all round. Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH sends them his compliments, in the shape a of 100-pound shell, which bursts at the very foot of the works, throwing a dozen jets of spray high in the air. Solid shot plow up the sand and scatter the sod on their parapets, while shells burst over and around the fort in quick succession. At 12 o'clock the majority of vessels were fairly engaged and the heavy booming of cannon from the fort showed that the contest had begun in earnest. The rebels used only two or three of their guns, which seemed to be protected by casemates or deep embrasures. Our shells went over their parapets, and burst in the swamp behind the fort, apparently taking little effect on the works. Occasionally a shot would strike the curtain of the fort, and for an instant a cloud of sand would hide the rebel ramparts from view. The *Picket* went in close to the works, and discharged several effective shots from her Wiard and Parrott guns. Mr. HILLER did some excellent practice, and a shot directed by him, or by Capt. IVES, is said to have set the barracks on fire in the rear of the works.

Before the bombardment had continued an hour dense volumes of black smoke were seen rising from behind the parapets of the rebel battery, and for a time their position looked discouraging indeed. Red flames, gleaming through the pitchy volumes of smoke, were curling about their dwellings, and sweeping all before them. It was a vision of Sumter, with a change of scene; and while the hissing flames, like the tongues of fiery serpents, encircled their habitations, was it strange that each one thought of the 19th of April—of the brave ANDERSON and his devoted band—and in his heart uttered a deep "Amen" to this instance of retributive justice?

This conflagration, however, was not near enough to the rebel gunners to interfere materially with their operations, the buildings being situated some two hundred yards in their rear. The firing still went on, though with gradually decreasing activity, showing that the rebel strength was fast giving out under the terrible ordeal. Yet it seemed surprising that anything less than demons could live under such a tempest of bursting fiery projectiles. Their fire was not well directed, many of their shots falling short, or going wide of the mark. The propeller gunboats did excellent service, going into the very face of the battery at times to deliver their fire. The fire of the naval vessels and of the ferryboats was also terrific, though it was observed that many of their shells did not burst. The sloop *Granite*, which had been anchored outside of the fleet, as soon as a breeze sprang up, literally "sailed in," and with provoking coolness kept tacking in the very front of the rebel battery, delivering her compliments from her large thirty-two, and then wearing or tacking again to repeat the operation.

MR. HASWELL RESCUES THE RANGER.

During her efforts to get near the fort, the *Ranger* got aground, and for a few moments was in great danger, being a stationary target for the rebel guns. Mr. CHARLES HASWELL, Engineer-in-chief of the fleet, who was in command of the steamer *Tempest*, at this critical juncture went to the rescue, and taking her hawser, towed the *Ranger* out of danger into deep water again. The act was greatly applauded. By 5 o'clock P. M. all the rebel barracks in the rear of the battery had been consumed; his parapets badly damaged; the flag-staff shot away, and the guns only answered those of the fleet at long intervals. As twilight came on the interest of the scene was heightened by the flash of the bursting bombs, and of the myriad shot and shell, whose fiery course could be easily traced against the sky. The fort was evidently holding out for effect merely, and, as if fully conscious of the fruitlessness of the contest, they gave out a gun at intervals of ten or fifteen minutes.

THE NAVAL FORCE ENGAGED.

The naval force engaged under Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH were the following vessels:

Southfield, (flag-ship,) carrying the flag of Flag-Officer L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Commander Acting Volunteer Lieut. BEHAN: armament, three 9-inch shells, 100-pounder rifle.

Delaware, Commodore STEPHEN C. ROWAN; Capt. S. P. QUACKENBUSH; armament, one 9-inch shell gun.

Stars and Stripes, Lieut.-Commanding REED WERDEN; armament, four 8-inch shell, (one 20-pounder rifled Parrot, and two rifled Dahlgren boat howitzers.

Louisiana, Lieut.-Commanding F. K. MURRAY; armament, two heavy 32-pound and two 8-inch guns.

Hetzel, Lieut.-Commanding H. K. DAVENPORT: armament, one 9-inch shell and one 80-pound rifle.

Com. Perry, Lieut.-Commanding CHAS. N. FLUSSER; armament, two 9-inch shell-guns, and one rifle howitzer.

Underwriter, Lieut.-Commanding WM. N. JEFFERS; armament, one 8-inch gun, and one 80-pound rifle.

Valley City, Lieut.-Commanding J. C. CHAPLAIN; armament, four 32-pounders and one rifled howizer.

Commodore Barney, Acting-Lieut. R. RENSHAW; armament, two 9-inch shell guns.

Hunchback, Acting Volunteer Lieut. CALHOUN; armament, two 9-inch shell, and one 100-pound rifle gun.

Ceres, Acting-Master MCDIARMAID; armament, one 32-pound and one 30-pound Parrott.

Putnam, Acting-Master W. J. HOTCHKISS, armament, one 30-pound rifle and one light 32-pounder.

Morse, Acting-Master HAYES; armament, two 9-inch shell guns.

Lockwood, Acting-Master GRAVES; armament one 80-pound rifle gun and one 24-pound howizter.

Seymour, Acting-Master WELLS; armament, two 30-pound Parrott.

Sloop *Granite*, Acting-Master BOOMER; armament, one heavy 32-pounder.

Brinker, Acting-Master GIDDINGS: armament, one 30-pounder rifled gun.

Whitehead, Acting-Master FRENCH; armament, one 9-inch shell-gun.

Shawsheen, Acting-Master HAYWOOD; armament, two 20-pounder Parrott guns.

The army gunboats engaged, under direction of Commander HAZZARD, of the navy, were the

Picket, Acting-Master J. POYNTON IVES; four guns.

Pioneer, Acting-Master BAKER; four guns, viz., one 30-pounder Parrott, one Wiard 12-pounder, one boat howitzer, one 12-pounder shell-gun.

Huzzar, Acting-Master ——; four guns, viz., two 30-pounder Parrotts and two Wiard 6-pounders.

Vidette, Acting-Master ——; three guns, viz., one 30-pounder Parrott, one boat howitzer, one shell-gun.

Ranger, Lieut.-Commanding NICHOLS; four guns, viz., one 30-pounder Parrott, one Wiard 12-pounder, one 12-pounder boat howitzer and one mountain howitzer.

Chasseur, Acting-Master ——; four guns, viz., two 30-pounder Parrotts and two Wiard 6-pounders.

LANDING OF THE TROOPS.

While this bombardment was going on, Gen. BURNSIDE, aided by Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, were completing their arrangements for landing the troops.

THE FIRST GUN—A RHODE ISLAND MAN WOUNDED.

Lieut. ANDREWS, of the Ninth New-York, but acting as Gen. BURNSIDE'S aid, was sent with a boat to sound out a place to land. He took ten men from the Fifth Rhode Island, who volunteered for the service, and pulling toward an opening on the shore of Roanoke Island, sounded out a good channel for the purpose. Just as the boat reached the shore, a squad of armed men sprang out of the tall grass which lined the bank, and leveling their pieces, fired. One of the balls struck CHARLES VIAL, of Providence, Company E, in the chin, and lodged in the angle of his jaw. One shot passed through another soldier's hat, and a third split the blade of an oar. One shot only was returned from the boat, and they pulled quickly out of range of the enemy's rifles. On reaching the *Spaulding*, the wounded man had the ball extracted.

The Fifty-first Regiment of New-York, Col FERRERO, was already on board of the *Cadet*, stern-wheel steamer, in charge of Capt. CHAMBERS, and by 4 o'clock were impatiently waiting orders from Gen. FOSTER to be permitted to land. The Massachusetts Twenty-first, Twenty-third, Twenty-fifth, and the other regiments constituting Gen. RENO'S brigade, were also placed in launches, and on board of the *Pilot Boy* and *Phœnix*, which with a long string of boats in tow, proceeded carefully toward the shore. A large rebel force now made their appearance to contest the landing. At this juncture the United States gun-boat *Delaware* ran down to the place, and threw a shower of shrapnel into the woods which caused the rebels to beat a sudden retreat.

HOW THE LANDING WAS EFFECTED.

Nothing could exceed the skill which was displayed by Gen. FOSTER in landing the troops of the First Brigade. The *Pilot Boy*, which had some twenty launches in tow, was run into a small indentation in the bank, and just at the proper moment all the boats were detached and swung in procession along the bank. The troops sprang out with the greatest alacrity, and just as the sun went down its last rays kissed the folds of the American flag and the Coat of Arms of Old Massachusetts, which had been planted together on the beach. Col. FERRERO, of the Fifty-first New-York, and the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Col. KURTZ, landed at the same time. The bank was covered with a heavy jungle, some two hundred yards in width, through which the troops were compelled to pass in mud half-knee keep. Beyond this they came to an open field, in which, at the left, was a farm-house and out-buildings. Passing to the eastern edge of this field the troops formed in line and halted, where by 11 o'clock, P. M., they were joined by the Fifth Rhode Island and other regiments, where they awaited orders from the Commanding General.

A STORMY NIGHT AND A RECONNOISSANCE.

About 5½ o'clock P. M. Gen. RENO ordered the Twenty-first Massachusetts forward through the woods to the main road, with instructions to occupy the place until morning. They penetrated the woods until they came to a ford, keeping a party of skirmishers ahead. It was now dark, and they halted to consider the propriety of going ahead, when they heard three shots in front of the column. The skirmishers had evidently crossed the ford, and had fallen upon the enemy's pickets. The skirmishers were called in, and two of them were missing, belonging to Company G. Soon afterward they heard a cry for help proceeding from the woods, and a Corporal with two men were sent out, who found one wounded man and brought him in. The other man could not be found.

The whole regiment remained here for a short time in company with Lieut. PORTER'S five howitzer battery, which had arrived and taken up position on the road. Afterward a reconnoissance was made, when they came upon a camp-fire of the enemy, and found the equipment of the soldier who had been shot.

At 11 o'clock P. M. the rain began to fall in torrents, and continued throughout the night. A cold northeast wind was blowing, and the whole army were obliged to stand or lie upon their arms upon the wet ground, without shelter. It was a trying night to the troops, already weakened by a month's close confinement on board of the ships, and was well calculated to dampen the ardor of veterans. The morning dawned upon them, wet, hungry and fatigued.

MOVING TO THE ATTACK.

Let the reader bear in mind that up to this time no reconnoissance had been able to discover the strength of the enemy. They were variously reported from ten to fifteen thousand strong. They were entirely concealed from view by a dense forest, and their position it was impossible to ascertain, without the certainty of falling into an ambush or of being swept by masked batteries. The greatest circumspection, as well as the coolest courage, were necessary in looking for an enemy under such circumstances.

THE ADVANCE.

At 7½ o'clock A. M., Gen. FOSTER advanced along the narrow road with the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, the Twenty-third Massachusetts, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, Tenth Connecticut and the Fifth Rhode Island battalion of Gen. PARKE'S Brigade. He carefully reconnoitered the road which swept round from the right of the open field to the left in a semicircle. Gen. RENO brought up his Brigade, consisting of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Fifty-first New-York, Ninth New-Jersey and Fifty-first Pennsylvania. The troops in passing along this road waded, at times, ankle deep in mud and water, and at no time were able to see over fifty yards ahead. Right and left of the road the woods were very dense, a thick chapperal obscuring the view, and the whole way being a continuous swamp. A portion of the troops went on the double quick, but the entire column was so packed into the narrow roadway that their progress was slow and laborious. Skirmishers from the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts were deployed to observe the first appearance of the enemy.

THE ENEMY'S WORKS DISCOVERED.

The troops had passed along this road some two miles, when they approached a clearing, and at 8½ o'clock firing commenced from the rebel skirmishers in front and on each side. Several of the Union troops, of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, fell at this first volley, and in a few moments wounded men were being brought to the rear. The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts had now reached a curve in the road, and came in sight of a rebel battery, from which three guns poured a raking fire of round shot, canister and shell, from which our troops were compelled temporarily to fall back under cover of the woods. At this the rebels set up a shout. This movement was noticed by the troops in the rear, who hearing the shouts of the rebels, and not understanding the cause, temporary confusion followed.

By this time Gen. RENO with his command had come up, and deployed to the left of the road, the Twenty-first Massachusetts, Ninth New-York and Fifty-first New-York taking their way through a corner of the woods in an oblique direction, to the battery, with the intention of turning its right flank. They here found themselves in a deep morass up to their waists in water and mud, and compelled to cut away the tangled briers and chaparel with their swords.

The Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, which had sustained the enemy's fire for about one hour, having expended all their ammunition, and their ranks being badly thinned by the enemy's sharpshooters, were ordered to fall back, and the Tenth Connecticut, which had supported them, took the front of the line. The most destructive of this fire came from the left of the battery, where the Richmond Blues (Fifty-ninth Virginia Regiment,) were posted, under command of O. JENNINGS WISE, Lieut. POTTIER, FRANK ANDERSON and others.

Your reporter, who landed early in the morning, had penetrated into a road leading toward the rear of the enemy's position, and during the hottest of the fire was so near to the field that he could distinctly hear the sharp ringing voices of Lieut.-Col. MAGGI and of Col. FERRERO, encouraging their men, and urging them forward, as both were struggling through the swamp, for the purpose of flanking the enemy's position. Here they fought for two hours. The Hawkins Zouaves had been sent into the swamp to the right, where they were opposed to the rebel fire from the left of the battery, but, by masterly dodging, they escaped with trifling loss. Lieut.-Col. MAGGI at the extreme right of the battery, came up with Companies G and D, which were armed with Harper's Ferry rifles, and pushed around the right flank of the battery, all the time contending against a raking fire of musketry, as well as from the rebel infantry stationed at the rear in the woods.

The Tenth Connecticut occupied the road; the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh Massachusetts were skirmishing on the right, while the Fifty-first Pennsylvania were held in reserve.

The four or five acres of clearing directly around and in front of the enemy's position, only afforded room for these regiments to manœuvre. The whole appearance of the position showed that the rebels had no idea that any troops would be able to penetrate the cypress swamp in front of their lines.

Maj. CLARK, about 11 o'clock, brought up the remaining companies of the Twenty-first, and formed in front of Companies G and D, which had sustained the fire for over one hour. At this point three companies of the Fifty-first New-York came up behind the Twenty-first, and were led by Lieut.-Col. POTTER into the wood, and formed on the left. These were followed immediately by the remainder of the regiment under Col. FERRERO. Gen. RENO now came up to the front line with the greatest gallantry, and asked if the Twenty-first Massachusetts would charge and take the battery. Maj. CLARK responded, "Yes," and the order was given to charge. The troops now laid down on their faces, loaded, and prepared for the deadly onset.

Anticipating the charge the rebels now poured a galling fire of musketry upon our exposed ranks, and swept their front with repeated charges of grape and canister. This last and most terrific discharge lasted five minutes, and swept like a whirlwind over our prostrate ranks, cutting off limbs of trees, overhead, and whizzing in most unpleasant proximity to the person of your Reporter, who was striving to get a view of the field through the dense intervening forest. During all this time Gen. RENO stood erect upon a bog of grass, coolly surveying the effects of the leaden tempest as it swept by him. Col. CHAS. L. RUSSELL, of the Tenth Connecticut, who had paused a moment to rest, here received a ball, which struck his sword belt, killing him instantly. It made no wound on his person. Lieut. JOHN GOODWIN, Jr., of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, was shot in the breast, and fell cheering on his command.

THE CHARGE.

The instant the rebels' fire slackened, our troops sprang forward with a bound, Major CLARK and Lieut.-Col. MAGGI leading the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and FERRERO the Fifty-first New-York. They charged around the right of the battery, and at the same instant the left wing of the Ninth New-York, which had been skirmishing to the right, charged up the road in face of the works. The panic-stricken rebels, seeing themselves outflanked, turned and fled in the greatest confusion as the Union troops poured into their battery. The Zouaves went over the parapets and through the embrasures, while the Twenty-first Massachusetts and the Fifty-first New-York came in at their right. The American color of the Fifty-first New-York was planted on the works, along with the colors of the Twenty-first Massachusetts, and then such shouts as rent the air, sent up by the combined Union forces, never awaked such echoes before in the lonely forests of Roanoke. The day was ours.

Gen. FOSTER highly complimented Mr. PORTER, who commanded the six howitzer battery, which held its position so firmly during the heat of the engagement, and who suffered so severely in the loss of his men; Capt. E. L. DAYTON, of the *Highlander*, in charge of his 12-pound howitzer, with a crew picked from his own men, also did good service in holding the rebels in check.

The officers of the above battery are; Midshipman B. F. PORTER, E. P. MERKER, N. J.; Acting Master's Mate —— HAMMOND; Lieut. TILLSON, Coast Guard; Lieut. HUGHES.

Lieut.-Col. VICOMTE DE MONTEIL, late of the D'Epinueil Zouaves, had taken a carbine, and went into the ranks of the Ninth New-York. He stood in the very front of their lines, loading and firing with the greatest coolness, until the order to charge was given, when he started upon a quick run, beckoning on the New-York boys, but a ball struck him midway, and he fell back dead, folding his arms across his breast. The ball passed through his mouth, and out through the back of his head.

Within the fort were found three guns, well mounted on field-carriages; one a 24-pound Dahlgren howitzer, an 18-pound field-gun, and a 12-pounder, with a large supply or ammunition in caissons. Four dead lay in the mud and water directly around the guns, a dead horse, which had been shot, with harness on, ready to draw the guns from the field; and scattered over the place were broken muskets, knapsacks, axes, blankets, and clothing of all kinds, provisions, &c., which had been left behind in their flight.

At the right of the battery, scattered over the field were several rebel officers and soldiers, their bodies still warm, and the life-blood oozing from ghastly wounds. Among these I came upon one officer who lay near a tree where he had fallen, pierced by a bullet in the left breast. His long, pale features, which were calm as those of a person asleep, indicated more than ordinary character; and his dark hazel eye still half open bespoke intelligence not often met with on the field. He was plainly but neatly dressed, though without anything like a uniform to indicate his rank. I thought of the parents of this rash, misguided man, and though I had no clue to his identity, could not resist the desire to remove a lock of his hair as a memento. Soon afterwards I met a prisoner in the person of Dr. WALTER COLES, who was in search of Capt. COLES, of the Wise Legion. I showed him the body, which he identified as that of his cousin, and he stated that his parents resided in Philadelphia. Several others of the rebel dead lay on the field.

KILLED AND WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE OF ROANOKE ISLAND, FEB. 7.

The following is an official list of the wounded, made up to the evening of the 10th of February, under the direction of Dr. CHURCH, the Division Surgeon. By an inspection of the list it will be noticed that many of the wounds are slight, while less than fifty of the whole 158 are classified as "dangerous" or "severe." Those capable of being moved will be sent home by the first opportunity, and the remainder will be cared for in the hospital on shore.

It is probable that this list will be increased, though it is hoped not materially.

LIST OF WOUNDED.

Twenty-first Massachusetts.

D. S. Foster, Captain, Co. D, Fitchburgh—leg, flesh.
Christopher A. Curtis, Sergeant, Co. E, West Boylston—flesh-wound in the leg.
Fred. Tyas, Corporal, Co. H, Philadelphia—leg.
Reuben Weeks, private, Co. A, North Salem—severe wound in the thigh.
Fred. Sanderson, private, Co. A, Phillipsburgh—wounded in the hand.
C. W. Wadleigh, private, Co. A, Templeton—arm.
John Sheehey, private, Co. B—leg, severe.
Jas. Kong, private, Co. B, Uncanon—thigh, severe.
John Somerville, private, Co. B, Springfield—flesh-wound in the arm.
Samuel

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

The Treasury Note Bill Sent to the House Committee of Ways and Means.

Passage of the Bill Providing for Iron-Clad Gunboats.

WIKOFF PURGED OF CONTEMPT.

General Debate on the Post-Office Appropriation Bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Rep.,) presented a petition from W. C. JEWETT, of Colorado, for general opposition to European influence; to increase the navy; to assume the Mexican debt, and to proclaim the policy of the Government to be to crush out the rebellion, but not to interfere with Slavery.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported a bill to organize the cavalry.

Mr. WILKINSON, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution for the relief of certain Indians. He said that there were at this time from four to five thousand loyal Indians at Leavenworth, Kansas, who had been driven from their homes and were entirely destitute and almost in a state of starvation. They were mostly Creeks, Chickasaws and Choctaws.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) said that he had a resolution to the same effect, drawn with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. WILKINSON accepted Mr. DOOLITTLE's resolution as a substitute, and it was adopted.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the safe-keeping and maintenance of United States prisoners. Referred.

Mr. HARRIS also introduced a bill providing for Provisional Governments in certain cases. Referred.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented a petition from the Oneida Indians, asking that the criminal laws of Wisconsin be extended over them.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to provide for the occupation and cultivation of certain cotton lands on the Southern coast. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER, of Michigan, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill requiring Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports to take the oath of allegiance.

On motion of Mr. GRIMES, the bill to provide a Warden for the Jail in the District of Columbia was taken up.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said that a man (DUVALL) was discharged yesterday by this man LAMON because he was loyal, and would not do the bidding of LAMON and his man PHILLIPS and the negro thief WEBB.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) thought that the bill did not go far enough. Such a man as LAMON ought not to be Marshal of the District at all. If the President did not remove him the Senate ought to abolish the office.

The bill was passed.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Patents transmitting the annual report. Referred.

A communication was received from the President transmitting a copy of the Treaty with the King of Hanover. Referred.

The report and resolution of the Naval Committee in regard to the Secretary of the Navy was taken up.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Rep.,) said that the resolution stated that a certain mode of making purchases by commissions was unwise and not to be tolerated. He (FOOT) contended that the trouble was not in the manner of compensating but in the character of the agent. A dishonest agent will cheat the Government under any mode. An honest man will make purchases and charge only the commission. A dishonest agent will purchase at, perhaps, the lowest price, but will hand over his purchases to the Government at an enhanced price and pocket the difference. The safety of the Government depends on the honesty and fidelity of the agent, and this is the only security. The resolution does not point at the real evil.

Mr. WILKINSON said he could not go back to the people of this country with a vote sanctioning a transaction giving one man more money than was paid to all her soldiers in the field—a fortune. He thought the question was not whether the Secretary of the Navy or Mr. MORGAN were honest men; he would not deny that; but it was a burning shame when the people of the country are taxed and going to be taxed to pay such amounts to one man; and the people of the country condemn it, and will condemn the Senate if they sanction it. The Secretary of the Navy doubtless thought he was paying a proper and usual price; but when he found he was paying too much, did he stop? Then he ought to have stopped paying so much, but he did not. What encouragement have the people to give up their hard earnings if we allow the officers of the Government to pay them out in such large sums to personal friends?

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Legislative and Executive appropriation bill, with several amendments.

Mr. HARRIS moved to lay the subject on the table, in order to take up the case of the Senator from Oregon, (STARKE.) Agreed to, yeas 31, nays 5.

The case of STARKE was postponed to Tuesday.

The bill in regard to the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was then taken up, the question being on a motion to recommit the bill to the Committee, which was disagreed to.

By consent, Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) here introduced a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the treaty with China, Japan and Siam.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to the Army Pay bill, to reduce the number of Paymasters in the army from 149 to 125. Adopted.

He also introduced an amendment that the bounty allowed to soldiers, if a soldier shall die, shall be paid to the widow or children, or the father or mother of the soldier. Adopted.

He also introduced an amendment relative to contracts and orders for supplies for the Government, being in substance the bill offered on the subject heretofore. Adopted.

He also offered an amendment that the President be authorized and requested to discharge from the service of the army and navy any officer, in case, in his judgment, such an officer is unsuited to the service, or that the service shall be benefited thereby. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to repeal the act passed in July, authorizing Major Generals to appoint Aids, and after some discussion, he withdrew it, but Mr. GRIMES renewed it, which was discussed at some length.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and subsequently adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

The Senate's amendment to the United States Treasury Note bill was received, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

The House resumed the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. SEDGWICK, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered an amendment appropriating fifteen millions of dollars for building additional gunboats.

Mr. SEDGWICK, in reply to remarks made about the expense incurred by this last appropriation, said that the navy would give full value for the sum thus to be expended. He referred to Hatteras, Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Fort Henry and Port Royal, to show what the navy has done. It would take every fortified place on the Southern coast within four months, if you will only furnish the means. The gunboats already built had proved a perfect success.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union,) would give the Government all it asks for suppressing the rebellion. He was perfectly satisfied that the gunboats built on the Mississippi had been highly successful. His opinion was that more such boats would be necessary before the war was over.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) favored the appropriation, with the single exception of permitting the brother-in-law of Secretary WELLES to receive an outrageous per centage for buying vessels. The Navy Department otherwise had been administered with less complaint against it than any other.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that England was building ships at her dock-yards in order to assail our widely-extended and badly-defended sea coast. Our treaties bind us to having no more than a limited naval force on the lakes, but did not prevent England from concentrating a fleet in the neighborhood of the Welland Canal. A distinguished townsman, writing from England, says: "Do not deceive yourself—the governing classes, with Lord PALMERSTON at their head, will go to war with you, if they are not anxious already to do so. Therefore, the expenditure proposed was proper, and dictated by wise considerations.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) rejoiced that this amendment was offered. Its adoption would do more to secure peace than ten times the amount expended on the army. England respects force more than anything else.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Rep.,) suggested a postponement of the question, as they should know the magnitude, quality and extent of these vessels.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) advocated the amendment. We are threatened with a foreign war by England, and perhaps France. He trusted it would not come, but whether we consider our present necessities, or the events of the future, we should be prepared for all emergencies.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Rep.,) while admitting the efficiency of the Navy Department, objected to the appropriation only because the Committee on Naval Affairs had not had an opportunity of examining into the subject.

Mr. ALDRICH, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) remarked that no member of that Committee had objected to the amendment.

Mr. SEDGWICK showed the impracticability of Congress prescribing, as had been suggested, the form and draft of the gunboats, for the reason that they would have to be constructed to suit the waters in which they were to operate. Therefore, that branch of the subject must be left to the best discretion and good sense of the Navy Department. He should regard this as of little consequence. But there is an admitted purpose and intent to cast censure on the Secretary of the Navy. He was not prepared to say that the Secretary of the Navy had not done anything calling for reproof or condemnation, and there was nothing in the character of the transaction calling for rebuke. He had read the response of the Secretary of the Navy, and considered it a fair and frank exposition of the transaction, and he solemnly declared that in his (SEDGWICK's) judgment it was a complete vindication of the honesty and integrity of the Secretary of the Navy, and it ought to be perfectly satisfactory to anyone not predisposed to fault-finding. The Secretary of the Navy on the commencement of the war was placed in a difficult position. He was called on for vessels immediately, and he had no time to procure them in the ordinary way, but had to go into the market and buy them. The Secretary tried purchasing through brokers, but the most outrageous frauds were perpetrated, and he was compelled to select an agent. He (SEDGWICK) referred to the character of Mr. MORGAN as high and noble, reachable, and contended that the Secretary had done the best he could, and had selected the very best agent he could, and that the purchases made by Mr. MORGAN were made on the best terms and with great advantage to the Government. Mr. MORGAN was not allowed to make any purchases until the vessels had been examined by a Board of Naval Inspectors. But the chief complaint is not that the agent (MORGAN) paid too much for the vessels, or that the Government did not receive the full benefit of every dollar paid, but that the agent received too large a compensation. At the time the agent was appointed, no one knew the amount of the purchases he would have to make; but the amount proved to be large—three and a half millions—and the commissions reached the sum of $70,000. The per centage was one, decided by long years of experience to be proper. Shall a high public officer be held up to reprobation because he had adopted the rule of the commercial world under the force of circumstances? He (SEDGWICK) thought the country, in its sober judgment, would decide there was absolute economy in the course of the Secretary of the Navy, although it had been profitable to the agent. He (SEDGWICK) contended that Mr. MORGAN had saved a large amount to the Government, and at this time the naval achievements were sending joy through the country. The head of the Navy Department ought not to be stricken down.

The amendment appropriating $15,000,000 for building additional gunboats was adopted, 118 against 25.

Also, the amendment appropriating $50,000 for an ordinary foundry at Washington, and for ordnance $1,000,000.

The bill then passed.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said that M. WIKOFF having appeared before the Judiciary Committee and answered the question proposed, thus purging himself of contempt, he moved that M. WIKOFF be brought before the bar of the House, with a view that he may be released from custody by the action of this body.

The Speaker thought that the terms of the resolution by which Mr. WIKOFF was ordered into close custody the witness can be discharged without further action of the House, he having answered the question.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) would like to know what the question was.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that the House would be furnished with it at the proper time.

According to the ruling of the Speaker, WIKOFF was ordered to be discharged from custody.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) from the Select Committee, reported favorably on the joint resolution of the Senate, viz., that the two Houses assemble on Saturday, the 22d, and in their presence the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON be read; the President, heads of Departments, Judges of the Supreme Court, representatives of Foreign Governments and such officers of the Army and Navy and distinguished citizens at the seat of Government be invited. The Poet end is requested to order to be read to the Army and Navy the entire or such part of the address as may be selected, ten thousand copies of the proceedings to be published for distribution by the members.

The report was unanimously adopted.

The Senate joint resolution for the relief of Indian Choctaws, Seminoles and other Indians, was passed.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. McPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) expressed his profound hatred for the agents, promoters and sympathizers of the rebellion. The declared principles on which it rests, the perjured apostacy in which the deep duplicity was developed, and the violence and terrorism by which they were forced on an unwilling people; the accursed machinations of crafty men, who, while singing the praises of the Union, were plotting the destruction of the Government, and for the purpose of more easily attaining their ends, sought entrance into all political parties, and alarmed the Slave interest, and prepared them to combine against the Union State sovereignty, explained as a Democratic doctrine, has assumed the position of armed rebellion; and to resist this, men have ceased to be politicians, and are like Americans. He repented, he hated this rebellion because of the principles it accepts and the purposes it represents. It was caused by reactionary principles, having no sympathy with popular rights, and aimed at the contraction of popular liberty, controlled by cold, calculating men, who neither, in character nor conviction are in harmony with freedom; but have shown contempt of labor and republican ideas. Their object is to degrade labor and stigmatize poverty. Treason here has controlled the legislation of almost every thing for years, and it was made contributory to the atrocious scheme. To it diplomacy revealed its secrets. The Treasury was robbed and bankrupted; the navy scattered to distant seas, and arms and munitions of war placed in their easy reach of theft. The rebellion was instigated by unscrupulous demagogues, who believed they could wield power more easily, supremely and continuously in a Confederacy more compact and homogeneous than that formed by our Fathers. Their motive was ambition, and the intended result dismemberment and a new Confederacy devoted to the propagandism of the slave system, and security to aristocratic ideas in the Government. It is our duty to break up by force this rebel conspiracy, to overturn their authority, expel their agents, and punish the guilty authors of the calamity. To this end he would impose every needed tax, and enact all needed legislation, hoping that the military measures adopted and contemplated would be adequate to accomplish the purposes of the Government. Respecting the alleged impossibility of subjugating the South, he believed they relied upon the military power to withstand ours, and that when it shall be broken, will disappear both the ability and inclination to maintain a rebellious attitude. As the people now in rebellion had never been oppressed, according to the showing of Mr. STEVENS, of Georgia, one of their officers. As the rebellion had proceeded, not from the people, but politicians and deep animosity, (it could not exist among the former,) he believed that in the contingency named, they would gladly reaccept the Government of the Union. But if not, he could in no view consent to close the contest, until the complete restoration of the authority of the Union shall be effected: until American citizenship shall be impartially protected over every foot of the Territory of the Union and until the disgrace of the past shall be lost in the crowning glories of the future. Costly, crippling and demoralizing as the war had been or would be, it was worth much to have had the true theory of the powers of the Government settled. To have had all vicious and emasculating theories crushed out, and its fitness established to withstand inward treachery as well as outward attack. If, in this struggle, the seductive sophisms which are the inspiration of secession disappear, it will be an occasion for rejoicing to have had the Government freed of these elements of weakness, which were fast making it the plaything of fashion, and the object of the contemptuous disregard of most of the leading Powers. As the contest was for the Nation's life, he thought our duty was plain. It may be attended by striking events, whose strangeness will be lost in their deep significance; it may invoke sacrifices, privations and suffering; present difficulties which patient courage can alone surmount, and demand the exercise of every high and rare and manly virtue. But this fair inheritance shall be saved from disjointure or demolition, and this people, rising to the stature of true heroism, will inscribe their name in characters of blood upon the tablets of history, as the brave, devoted and successful defenders of a republican constitutional Government.

The Committee rose.

The House concurred in the Senate's amendment to the bill for the suppression of the Coolie-trade.

The Senate's joint resolution, providing a stenographer for the Committee on the Conduct of the War, being read, Mr. WICKLIFFE said Congress has through that Committee, undertaken the command of the war.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, (Rep.,) here called him to order, on the ground of irrelevancy.

Mr. WICKLIFFE had merely to say that the Committee were not fit to examine into the war. He had heard a great deal of the newspapers' say. They had the General-in-Chief before them. He did not know what answer Gen. MCCLELLAN gave, excepting from report, and that was, he intended to conduct the war according to his own notions of right. Mr. WICKLIFFE alluded to NAPOLEON, who took charge of his army on condition that the French Chamber of Deputies would mind their own business.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh,) reminded the gentleman that NAPOLEON drove out the Deputies and subverted the Government.

Mr. WICKLIFFE said for aught he knew the Military Committee might be driven out.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM replied, not the Committee, but the House of Congress.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, resuming, said one of the most disastrous things was the creating a distrust in the constitutional conductors of war, and incidentally remarked that our army would have fought better at Bull Run if Congress had kept away. (Laughter.)

Mr. LOVEJOY made some explanation about Bull Run. At 3 o'clock, he believed that our soldiers were victorious, and the enemy were on the point of retreat. Our soldiers, however, left the field because of the rebels being reinforced by Gen. JOHNSON, contrary to expectation.

Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, (Rep.,) said Gen. PATTERSON had telegraphed to Washington that Gen. JOHNSON had eluded him the night before, and JOHNSON it was known was thus enabled to participate in the fight. When this information came to the President he went to Gen. SCOTT to protest against a movement on Manassas and Bull Run, but Gen. SCOTT insisted on its being made, and this was with a full knowledge that Gen. BEAUREGARD had been reinforced by Gen. JOHNSON.

Mr. COVADE, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) denied that Gen. PATTERSON had ever telegraphed any such thing.

Mr. BLAIR replied that Gen. PATTERSON had telegraphed that Gen. JOHNSTON had thirty or forty thousand men at Winchester, when it was known he had not half that number. And in response to a question asked by McGOUGH, said he knew Gen. PATTERSON so telegraphed either on Friday or Saturday night before the battle.

Mr. COVODE asked from whom Mr. BLAIR received the information.

Mr. BLAIR—You had better summon me to appear before your secret Committee.

Mr. WICKLIFFE claimed his right to the floor.

Mr. DIXON, of New-York, (Rep.,) appealed to Mr. WICKLIFFE to give the military critics an opportunity to discuss the war. The news from Missouri and elsewhere indicated that the labors of the Committee were coming to an end.

Mr. BLAIR in further explanation, said he had never seen any man who would assert that PATTERSON had yet put himself in danger, or ever would; that Gen. SCOTT insisted on an advance on Manassas, against the wishes of the President and Secretary of War, he knew to be true.

Various gentlemen engaged in a lively running debate about some points concerning Bull Run. Mr. COVODE wanted to set the matter right, but could not obtain an opportunity.

Mr. BLAIR remarked that nobody inside or out of the House could controvert the statement he had made.

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Ill., (Opp.) made an earnest appeal that Mr. COVODE might be heard.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, however, gave the floor to Mr. CRAIG, of Indiana, (Opp.,) who said there was no truth in the charge that members of Congress who were at Bull Run, of whom he was one, were responsible for the retreat. He neither run nor followed the army. He remained at Centreville until the next morning, and with others, attempted to rally our troops, who ought nobly and well.

Mr. COVODE eventually procured a hearing. He said he had no controversy with Mr. BLAIR about the number of troops at Winchester, but he was astonished to hear that gentleman say that Gen. PATTERSON sent there a dispatch of the character indicated. Gen. PATTERSON never sent such a dispatch, and did not know on Saturday that JOHNSTON had eluded him.

Mr. BLAIR replied that the information was received so.

Mr. COVODE—You said that Gen. PATTERSON sent a dispatch.

Mr. BLAIR—I believe he did.

Mr. COVODE—But you said it came from Gen. PATTERSON.

Mr. RICHARDSON said that what had been said here a debate had so upset all his previous notions as that he now doubted whether there was any Bull Run battle at all. (Laughter.)

Mr. WICKLIFFE concluded his remarks by saying that what he had said about members of Congress was more in jest than in earnest, but still he thought they had the business at Bull Run.

Mr. GOOCH, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) spoke briefly in vindication of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, saying the Committee had ever been ready to carefully sift any information that was laid before it.

Mr. DUNN offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the subject of providing lights and buoys on the shoals of Pea Patch Island, in the Delaware River, as set forth in a recent communication of the Quartermaster's Department.

Adjourned to Monday.

Postal Reform.

SPEECH OF HON. ELBRIDGE G. HUTCHINS, IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 10, 1862.

A BILL to equalize the rates of postage, establish a uniform method of letter delivery in cities and towns, create a Post-office money order system, abolish the present mode of franking, provide for the payment of all Government postage out of the Treasury, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. LETTER POSTAGE.—All drop letters and others sent less than three thousand miles, when prepaid, not exceeding half an ounce in weight, 2 cents; exceeding half an ounce, and not exceeding an ounce, 4 cents; exceeding an ounce, and not exceeding two ounces, 8 cents; and all heavier letters in proportion. When not prepaid, the postage to be double the above rates. Letters over three thousand miles to be four times the above rates; that is, to and from California and Oregon, single letters, (up to half an ounce in weight,) 8 cents.

SEC. 2.—POSTAGE ON REGULAR NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.—Papers and periodicals published weekly or oftener, of an average weight (when dry) not exceeding four ounces:

Once a week, yearly postage, 20 cents.
Twice a week, yearly postage, 40 cents.
Three time a week, yearly postage, 60 cents.
Six times a week, yearly postage, $1 20.
Seven times a week, yearly postage, $1 40.

And in the same proportion if published at other intervals.

Periodicals, published not as often as once a week, and of a weight not exceeding four ounces, twelve cents a year, if monthly, or one cent a number; weighing over four and not exceeding eight ounces, twenty-four cents a year, or two cents a number; over eight ounces and not exceeding sixteen ounces, four cents a number; and larger in the same proportion. The postage, as above, to be paid quarterly, half-early, or yearly, in advance.

SEC. 3. Provides for the same rates as in section 2, on all back numbers and duplicate copies sent to subscribers. And newspapers sent to, or received by publishers, editors, or news agents, to be charged twenty cents for fifty copies, or two cents for five copies—payment either on mailing or on delivery. Periodicals, at the same postage, when sent to publishers, &c., as in section 2.

SEC. 4. TRANSIENT, PRINTED, AND OTHER MATTER.—The rates on all articles named in this section are as follows: Payment invariably in advance, by stamps. Packages not exceeding four ounces in weight, two cents; over four and not exceeding eight ounces, four cents; over eight and not exceeding sixteen ounces, eight cents; and four cents for each succeeding half pound, and any fraction of a half pound beyond the last.

The articles provided for in this section are as follows: books, pamphlets, transient newspapers, and circulars, printed sheets of every description; pictures on paper or canvas; maps, envelopes, separate sheets of papers, parchment or vellum, printed or blank; also, manuscript books, tales and stories, proof sheets, with or without manuscript corrections and emendations, and these must be sent without wrappers, or in wrappers open at the ends or sides; and books may be bound, and maps and pictures on rollers. Books and pamphlets may have a name or other matter written on the title page or first blank, and any books may have marginal corrections in MS. The following articles for agriculture, horticulture, pomology or dendrology, may be sent at the same rates as transient printed matter, and be sent in sealed packages, viz.: cuttings of trees, or shrubs, scions, bulbs, or roots and seeds.

SEC. 5. Provides that any person, publisher, or private individual may write or print their names on the outside of any packages, and a description of the contents with the weight.

SEC. 6. Provides for the disposal of all transient printed and other matter that may be detained for postage. The Postmaster-General may order it to the Dead Letter Office, or have the senders or persons addressed informed.

SEC. 7. Nothing weighing over ten pounds or over two feet long can be sent by mail.

SEC. 8. Letter postage pre-paid in part, shall have the unpaid portion charged double, and when letters are forwarded, no charge made for forwarding.

SEC. 9. The following articles are prohibited from going by mail under any circumstances, viz: glass bottles, or glass in any form; razors, scissors, needles, pins, knives, forks, cutlery, leeches, game, fish, meat, fruit, vegetables, bladders or other vessels containing liquids, fire-arms, gunpowder, friction matches, or any articles liable to injure the mail.

SEC. 10. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to levy an extra charge of postage on letters and other packages mailed in a "late letter box" after the mail is closed for making up. No one need pay this unless he insists on the letter going in the mail about being dispatched.

SEC. 11. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to have a letter delivery in cities and towns, without any extra charge for postage; carriers to be paid salaries, and to have a distinct uniform. All letter-carriers shall have two weeks' holiday every year.

SEC. 12. The preceding section not to interfere with letter-carriers already authorized by law in California, Oregon and Washington Territory.

SEC. 13. Letter-carriers neglecting their duty, to lose their situations, and be disqualified for any position in the postal service.

SEC. 14. Letter carriers, for breaking open letters, stealing, or embezzling letters, or their contents, or stealing or wilfully destroying, losing, or throwing away letters or other mailable matter, to be imprisoned not less than two nor over five years, and be forever disqualified for all places of trust.

SEC. 15. Authorizes letter receivers in cities and towns, who have boxes for receiving letters, without any extra postage, and who sell postage stamps.

SEC. 16. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to erect cast-iron letter pillars for the reception of letters in cities and towns.

SEC. 17. Penalties for injury to letter pillars or letter boxes, or for putting anything into them to injure the letters, six months to two years' imprisonment.

SEC. 18. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint letter collectors to collect letters from the receivers and letter pillars in cities and towns.

SEC. 19. Authorizes a city to be divided into postal districts with branch Post-offices; twelve postal districts allowed for New York and its suburbs, and eight for other cities.

SEC. 20. Authorizes keepers or managers of the branch Post-offices.

SEC. 21. Authorizes the publication of one or more *Postal Guides*, monthly or quarterly, or at other periods, for the information of Postmasters, and the public.

SEC. 22. Authorizes the establishment of a money order system, for remitting money by mail, by means of Post-office drafts, or money orders, between certain offices.

SEC. 23. Money orders, up to $10, to pay a commission of five cents on the entire order, not five per cent. on the value, and those over $10 and under $25 to pay ten cents commission.

SEC. 24 Authorizes the Postmaster-General to make all needed rules and regulations concerning money orders.

SEC. 25. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to appoint stamp agents for the sale of stamps to postmasters and the public.

SEC. 26 Authorizes the Postmaster-General to enforce the collection of postage from the writers or senders of all letters, circulars, quack advertisements or other packages, where the postage is not prepaid, and provides a penalty for refusal.

SEC. 27 Provides for the payment of all postage on official correspondence to and from the Government Departments, the Executive, &c., &c., out of the Treasury.

SEC. 28. Provides for the mode of payment of the Government postages, by appropriation, and designates the kind of mail matter that may be sent under the provisions of section 27. Those are official correspondence, (not private correspondence of speeches of Members of Congress,) public documents, printed by order of Congress, as well as seeds, cuttings, &c., from the Agricultural Bureau of the Patent office. Penalties for violation of these two sections are also provided.

SEC. 29. Provides for the cancellation of the official covers, or envelopes of the Post-office Department free of postage.

SEC. 30. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to dispense with any bids, and adopt any other plans for simplifying the service.

SEC. 31. Authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for the various denominations of stamps required by the act.

SEC. 32. Repeals the franking privilege.

SEC. 33. Repeals all laws inconsistent with this act.

SEC. 34. Provides for the taking effect of the act on the 18th of July, 1862.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Her Character and Policy—The Hunter-Lane Imbroglio—Lane's Tactics—His Influence in the Legislature—The Organization of Loyal Indians—The Weather, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TOPEKA, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

KANSAS is *sui generis*. Wedged in as she is, between the Rocky Mountains and the Missouri River, she insists on being the pivot of the nation. Made up as is her population of natives of all sections of the Union, her character is a mosaic, composed of traits distinct and often different from each other. The result of all these combined qualities is a character which may almost be distinguished as a *nationality*. Liberal and liberty-loving by nature—self reliant from the education forced upon her—loyal from instinct, and devoted faithful to that Union which stands with her as the embodiment of all true principles of government—she still steadily claims the right of blunt criticism, and asserts her privilege of giving tone to the national contest. Even while the scale is slowly turning that decides whether the spectre of British neutrality shall change to the more tangible shape of armed hostility, and while all ears are strained to catch from the allied navies in the Gulf the first sounds that shall indicate a purpose deeper than the pretext on which they have assembled—Kansas true to her origin, her antecedents, and her principles, lays down for the country a programme for the conduct of the war; demands and receives the promise of a column which shall move upon *secesh* from her borders, in execution of that programme; and involves the Administration in a new *imbroglio*, the purpose of which is to give the command, not only of the column, but of the Department, to that unaccountable, indescribable, indestructible compound of heroism and humbug, Gen. JIM LANE, at present half United States Senator, and half Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

I should have written you sooner about this affair—most easily described as the HUNTER-LANE complication—only that I waited from day to day for such light as would enable me to give you the real causes. To ascertain these, I have spent some time and done some travel; and I can now furnish the primary reason for the trouble, in about half-a-dozen words, to wit: *Gen. Lane intends to command the Department.*

Some months ago, I said in the TIMES that LANE desired the stars of a Major-General; and some weeks since, I wrote you from here that Gen. HUNTER was dissatisfied, from the first, with his banishment to Kansas, and would sooner resign than retain a nominal command, with all the drudgery to do, while another was permitted to reap the glories of service in the field. With these facts in view, and a knowledge of Gen. LANE's unmeasured capacity for intrigue, you can readily read the enigma. Gen. LANE wishes to command in this Department, and Gen. HUNTER *does not*; he desires to be transferred to Kentucky. *They agree* in a policy, inspired by LANE which looks to the results that both desire. Of course, the first step is to get up a *complication*. Both men are personal friends of the President; and the latter, with his known amiability, is greatly troubled in consequence. He has gone too far with LANE to recede, or to stop; but he cannot override the known wishes of his friend HUNTER. The latter has declared, in a General Order *issued the day after his only interview with Lane*, that he will command the expedition, "called in the newspapers 'Gen. LANE's Expedition,'" in person, "unless otherwise expressly ordered by the Government." The President will not outrage the feelings of Gen. HUNTER by any such express order, and he cannot resist the popular clamor in favor of LANE. So he will transfer Gen. HUNTER, and promote Gen. LANE, and thus please two of his friends, and satisfy the newspapers and the country at the same time.

This is the logical result already reached in the subtle calculations of Gen. JIM. Whether any unforeseen accident will happen to mar his plans, time alone can determine. To secure this result he is now using his popularity in the lower branch of the sitting Legislature. On Saturday last, while he was still in Leavenworth, a series of resolutions was passed in that body very complimentary, but so amended as to indorse him only for the command of the expedition—not of the department. This change was regarded as an Anti-Lane triumph; so Tuesday morning brought the "grim chieftain" in person, who had ridden all night to reach the capital, for the purpose of preempting a claim in the "Land Office." Of course he could not avoid the interchange of civilities with his friends, and "very unexpectedly" he was invited to address the House of Representatives before leaving; and, notwithstanding his natural surprise at this circumstance, he retained sufficient presence of mind to accept the invitation, and to name the same evening as the time. Of course, too the Hon. Senator and chieftain was entirely "unprepared" with a speech, his attention having been so greatly occupied by the preemption duty, which alone brought him to Topeka; in spite of which circumstance, however, it is noticeable that he made one of his best efforts, and produced such an effect on the members of the House, (undersigned of course,) that on this morning a series of resolutions, going the whole figure, was passed in their body, with only seven dissenting voices! The General, in the meantime, returns to Leavenworth to continue the telegraphic correspondence he is holding with the Department at Washington; and these resolutions furnish him a new fulcrum for the lever he is using to raise himself to the Major-Generalship.

Accompanying Gen. LANE, is the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Hon. WM. P. DOLE, who comes out to oversee the organization and arming of the four thousand Indians ordered for the expedition. He came to Topeka on a subpœna issued by an investigating Committee of the House of Representatives, (in a matter which I shall explain in my next letter,) and being here on the evening of Gen. LANE's visit, made a short speech after the latter had concluded, indorsing the policy and claims of the General in all respects.

The Winter, thus far, has been very fine, but cold; giving us good sleighing for the last three weeks. To-day, the streets are a glare of ice, and the wind still cold, as though blowing over a Polar sea.

J. M. W

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival of the Steamship Ariel with $614,146 in Treasure.

Affairs in the United States of Colombia.

An Abortive Conspiracy Against the Mosquera Government.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. TERRY, from Aspinwall on the 5th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, with the mails, passengers and treasure from California. Her treasure list foots up $614,146, consigned as follows:

FROM ASPINWALL		H. Cohn & Co	$12,750 00
J. F. Joy	$1,000 00	J. G. Parker & Son	13,000 00
Ribon & Munoy	635 00	P. Naylor	8,000 00
Caesar & Curdi	3,758 25	Amer. Ex. Bank	15,000 00
Collate & Hoffman	2,926 02	W. F. Weed & Co.	11,700 00
Order	9.0 0	W. T. Coleman & Co	2,150 00
Total	$8,139 77	A. S. Rosenb'm & Co	12 500 00
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.		James Bond & Co.	1,000 00
J. B. Budd	$3,000 06	Ballin & Sanders	5,300 00
A. E. & G. E. Tilton	2,000 00	Richard Patrick	10,000 00
Spencer & Co	2,000 06	J. F. Newton	9,000 00
J. H. Coghill	8,000 00	Schole & Bro	15,000 00
J. Heller & Bro	4,100 07	Duncan, Sherman & Co	15,000 00
Wm. Heller & Co	8,000 00	Wells, Fargo & Co.	23,000 00
Jno. Patrick & Co	40,000 00	Eugene Kelly & Co	43,000 00
Certain, Ash & Brew co	18,000 00	Order	17,501 22
M. Meyer & Co	4,250 00	Total	$606,003 26
J. Straus & Bro. & Co	30,000 00	From Aspinwall	8,136 77
M. Liberer	2,016 12	Whole amount	$614,146 03
Metropolitan Bank	17,478 37		
L. Northhouse	6,000 00		

By the *Ariel* we receive our Panama correspondence, giving details of news from the United States of Colombia. It will be found below.

We are indebted to the Express Messenger of WELLS, FARGO & Co. for the prompt delivery of our packages.

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

A Conspiracy Against the Mosquera Government—Affairs in the Non-Conforming States—A Fight in Antioquia—Miscellaneous Matters.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1862.

A man born on the Mississippi would not look upon the Juniata as "any great shakes" in the matter of volume. Thus, a skirmish at Pamplona, or a set-to between a few hundreds of half-clothed, half-armed, half-breeds, at Popayan, is rather a pleayunish affair in the eyes of those accustomed, like you in the United States, to your divisions of a hundred thousand men—to your defeats of Bull Run and Lecsburgh—and I hope I may add, to your victories of Bowling Green, Columbus and Nashville. Nevertheless, these little affairs with us have their importance in the eyes of the many thousands of Spanish Americans and their commercial connections in the United States, who read the TIMES, and they look to your correspondent here to sift the facts for them, and to serve them up in a presentable shape for their benefit. The general American reader, of course, will pass them by for the more exciting material with which your columns are daily overflowing.

We have late dates from Carthagena, Bogota, and from our Pacific State of Cauca. The British steamer *Anne*, at Panama, brings dates to the last of January from Buenaventura, in the latter State, and the British steamer (always *British* steamers) *Solent*, at Aspinwall, furnishes us dates from Carthagena to 21 February, and from Bogota to 24th January. Most of our information from these points is gleaned from private letters and bulletins—for *El Tiempo* of Bogota, the only paper in the interior that ever contained much news, has been discontinued, for lack of money to expend on printer's ink.

The news is not of very special importance, the "situation" not having materially changed since my last—but I will begin at the beginning.

A conspiracy against the Mosquera Government was discovered, and consequently fell through, at Carthagena, on the 2d inst. On that day there is annually a festival outside the city, at the convent or monastery of Candelaria, which is frequented by many of the principal people of Carthagena, including the State and military officers. The friends of Ex-Presidents OSPINA and CALVO, both ex-dignitaries being imprisoned near the city, determined to take advantage of this festival to make a demonstration in favor of the defunct OSPINA Government, including in the programme, of course, the liberation of their Chiefs. The wife of OSPINA was led to take charge of the movement and furnished the means—but the Government was informed of the plan in season to arrest it. Thirty of the conspirators were seized and sent to share the imprisonment of their masters, and the Señora OSPINA gave a bond in the sum of $10,000 to quit the country. She was expected to go to Aspinwall by the *Solent*, *en route* to Ecuador, but being near her confinement, must wait a while.

Things in the three non-conforming States of Santander, Antioquia and Cauca, are rather mixed—a disinterested person like your correspondent, hardly knowing what to believe in the discordant reports. Bogota and vicinity, say the friends of MOSQUERA, is quiet. The conservatives say the contrary. They aver that 1,200 guerrillas have lately defeated a body of MOSQUERA's troops near Bogota, and that they keep the country about, as well as the city, in continual alarm. They think that the least assurance of success on the part of MOSQUERA's enemies in the South, will cause a general rising of the people of Bogota, and the whole State of Cundinamarca, against him. They say his new tariff decree, which, it must be confessed, is a sad financial error, has alienated from him the commercial community, while his stringent measures against the clergy have lost him much influential support among the religious community. The friends of MOSQUERA say the guerrillas about Bogota only comprise two or three hundred ragamuffins who are banded together for the purpose of robbery and that they disappear always at the approach of a picket of forty or fifty men; that the new tariff is only intended to prevent robberies in the Custom-houses till peace is completely rest

Uncle Sam, where Gen. GRANT'S headquarters were. Here I met the above-named prisoners, except Capt. TAYLOR. I conversed with Major MCCONICO and Capt. MCLAUGHLIN, with whom I have heretofore been acquainted. The prisoners appear to feel their reverse keenly, but were proud of the gallant defence of their brave band of gunners, and seemed to believe that the balance of their forces had retreated in good order. Capt. MCLAUGHLIN stated the amount of their retiring army at not exceeding 3,500; but the great extent of their quarters on both sides of the river would indicate a larger force.

By this gentleman I was told that JOHN BELL was raising a regiment of pikemen. Thus the candidate for the highest honors of the Republic—whose platform was "the Constitution of our country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws," is preparing to fight against all these.

From Capt. MCLAUGHLIN I also learned that Parson BROWNLOW is still at home, and not in jail. He says the Parson took an oath not to communicate with "the enemy," but did not take an oath of allegiance. He knows nothing of BROWNLOW'S illness.

TENNESSEAN.

INTERESTING REBEL DOCUMENT.

THE CAPTURE OF PORT ROYAL.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. DRAYTON, THE REBEL COMMANDER.

HEADQUARTERS PROVISIONAL FORCES, THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH CAROLINA, CAMP LEE, HARDEVILLE, NOV. 24, 1861.

To Capt. L. D. Walker, Assistant Adjutant-General, Charleston, S. C.:

SIR: I have the honor of presenting my official report of the engagement on the 7th inst., between the Federal fleet, numbering fifteen war steamers and gunboats, and Forts Walker and Beauregard, upon Hilton Head and Bay Point, at the entrance of Port Royal Sound. The fleet was commanded by Capt. S. F. DUPONT, Flag-Officer of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and the troops on board the transports, by Brig.-Gen. SHERMAN.

The distance between the forts is, by coast survey, 2⅔ miles.

The enemy's fleet had been collecting in our waters since the morning of the 4th inst., and had increased in the afternoon to thirty-two war steamers and transports.

On receiving a dispatch to this effect from Col. WM. C. HAYWARD, commanding the troops at Camp Walker, I left my headquarters in Beaufort and repaired by steamer to Bay Point, which I reached at 6 P. M., passing on the way the ever-watchful little fleet of Flag-officer TATNALL, Confederate States Navy.

After remaining in consultation until 1¾ A. M., with Col. R. G. M. DUNOVANT, commandant of the port, I took my departure, leaving him such general instructions as the uncertain mode and direction from which an attack might be expected would permit. I then visited Commodore TATNALL, and after an interchange of views, took leave, crossed over to Hilton Head Island, landed there at daylight on the 5th, and immediately dispatched a courier to Braddock's Point, South end of the island, ordering Capt. STUART'S Company, Ninth Regiment, to march on Fort Walker, and embark thence to strengthen Capt. ELLIOTT'S gunners in Fort Beauregard. This company did not leave on the 6th as proposed, as Capt. SASSARD, of the steamer *Edisto*, failed to comply with his orders to carry it across early in the morning. They were dispatched, however, by the first steamer at my disposal on the 7th, and before they had reached half way across the bay, they were cut off from Bay Point by the advancing fleet of the enemy, and obliged to seek shelter in Skull creek, where Capt. STUART disembarked his whole command in safety.

On inspecting Fort Walker shortly after my arrival, I found twenty guns of various calibre mounted upon the ramparts, thirteen of which were on the Channel Battery, viz:

One 10-inch columbiad in the centre, flanked to the right by five 32-pounders and one 9-inch Dahlgren rifled cannon, and to the left by six other cannon in the followed order:

North Bastion, one 32-pounder.

South Bastion, one 32-pounder, one 8-inch howitzer, and one long 12-pounder.

South flank of Bastion, one navy 32-pounder.

Demilune, two 24-pounders.

Redan, one navy 8-inch howitzer.

Of these eight guns, one in the north bastion and two in the south flank could occasionally be used against the ships-of-war; the rest were for the land defence.

To man the guns within the fort, and for an infantry reserve outside, we had, until reinforcements came from Savannah on the afternoon of the 6th, two companies of Col. WAGONER'S First Regiment Artillery, S. C. Militia, numbering.....152

Three companies Col. HAYWARD'S 9th. Reg. S. C. V. 210

Four companies Col. R. G. M. DUNOVANT'S 12th Reg't S. C. V., under Major JONES.....206

Total men.....622

There were stationed on the beach at Camp Lookout, six miles off, Capt. J. H. SCREVEN'S mounted rifles, numbering 65, who acted as scouts and couriers.

About 9 o'clock, A. M., of the 5th, Commodore TATNALL, who had boldly attacked the enemy's gunboats on the previous day, again gallantly steamed out to exchange shots with them, but he was met by too large a force and therefore retired slowly behind our forts. The enemy followed, and engaged both batteries for about forty-five minutes with no other injury than three men slightly burnt in Fort Beauregard from the explosion of a caisson struck by a rifle shell.

On the 6th instant, the fleet and transports, which had increased to about forty-five sail, would probably have attacked us had not the weather been very boisterous. In the afternoon, about 4 P. M., we received our first reinforcements from Georgia, 450 infantry, under command of Capt. BERRY, C. S. A., and Capt. READ'S Battery of two 11-pound howitzers and fifty men.

I have reason for supposing that this assistance would have arrived sooner, for Gen. A. P. LAWTON, commanding Provisional forces in Georgia, wrote from Savannah to Col. W. HEYWARD, on the 4th inst., 8½ P., as follows: "From a dispatch received to-day from Gen. RIPLEY, I infer that you (Col. W. C. HEYWARD) have been sufficiently reinforced from his command until the plans of the enemy shall be more fully developed."

Two hours after the gallant Georgians came to the rescue, I received the welcome intelligence that Col. DE SAUSSURE'S Fifteenth Regiment South Carolina volunteers, 650 strong, had landed at Seabrook's Wharf, upon Skull Creek, and were close at hand.

At last the memorable 7th dawned upon us, bright and serene; not a ripple upon the broad expanse of water to disturb the accuracy of fire from the broad decks of that magnificent armada, about advancing in battle array, to vomit forth its iron hail with all the spiteful energy of long-suppressed rage and conscious strength. At 9:25 A. M. one 9-inch Dahlgren gun opened fire upon the sixty-gun steamship *Wabash*, flag-ship of Capt. DUPONT, which led the van, closely succeeded by fourteen other large steamers and gunboats.

The shell from the Dahlgren exploded near the muzzle, and was harmless. Other shots followed from both forts, and soon the fire became general on land and water. In spite of our fire, directed with deliberation and coolness, the fleet soon passed both batteries, apparently unharmed, and then returning, delivered, in their changing rounds, a terrific shower of shot and shell in flank and front.

Besides this moving battery, the fort was enfiladed by two gunboats, anchored to the north, off the mouth of Fish Hall Creek, (FH) on sketch, and another at a point (C) on the edge of the shoal to the south. This enfilading fire on so still a sea annoyed and damaged us excessively, particularly as we had no gun on either flank of the bastion to reply with; for the 32-pounder on the right flank was shattered very early by a round shot; and in the north flank, for want of a carriage, no gun had been mounted. After the fourth fire the 10-inch columbiad bounded over the hurter, and became useless. The 24-pounder rifled cannon was choked while ramming down a shell, and lay idle during nearly the whole engagement.

The shells for the 9-inch Dahlgren were also too large; the fourth shell attempted to be rammed home could not be driven below the trunions, and was then at great risk discharged.

Thus far the fire of the enemy had been endured and replied to with the unruffled courage of veterans. At 10⅜ o'clock our gunners became so fatigued that I left the fort, accompanied by one of my Volunteer Aids, Capt. H. ROSE, and went back to Capt. READ'S Battery, (one and three-quarter miles in the rear of the fort,) and brought the greater part of his men back to take the places of our exhausted men inside the fort.

It was while thus engaged with Capt. READ'S company that Col. W. H. STILES rode up and reported his regiment about two miles distant. I instantly directed my aid, Lieut. DRAYTON, to accompany Col. STILES to the road along which his regiment was advancing, and to station it in position by the side of the other Georgia troops. On entering the fort with Capt. READ'S company, they were cordially greeted by both officers and men.

The vigorous attack from the fleet continued unabated, with still no decided damage to any of their ships. About 12¾ P. M. I again went out of the fort, with my assistant Adjutant-General, Capt. YOUNG, for the purpose of mustering together the infantry and reserves, and have them in readiness for any eventuality. Before leaving, however, I turned over the command to Col. HEYWARD, with directions to hold out as long as any effective fire could be returned.

Having mounted our horses, we rejoined the troops near Hospital No. 2. I received information through one of the videttes that a steamer and small boats were sounding close to the beach; I detached Capt. BERRY, with three companies of his battalion, under the guidance of Capt. EPHRAIM BARNARD, volunteer aid, by a road marked K, to watch the enemy, beat them back if they attempted to land, and give notice if he wanted support. I then, with some of my Staff, rode to collect together the other troops, who, through ignorance of our inland roads, had lost their way and had not yet come up.

On the road marked D, leading to wharf on Skull Creek, about one-fourth of a mile from Fort Walker, I unexpectedly met Gen. RIPLEY and Staff. Saluting him, I inquired if he visited the island to assume command, and whether he wished to go back with me into the fort? He said no, but that he would return to Coosawhatchie to collect and bring back two or three regiments to my support. We then moved from under the fire of the ship to the shelter of some myrtles, where we could not be seen.

I then stated to him the incidents of the morning, how the men fought, that the day was going against us and that I was then collecting my forces for any emergency that might arise, and if compelled to defend the island, it should be retained to the last extremity. We then parted, he taking the road toward the ferry, and I in pursuit of the purposes which brought me out of the fort.

On reaching my reserves, at Hospital No. 2, I learned that the enemy had ceased making soundings, and had gone back to sea: whereupon I dispatched Capt. READ to order Capt. BERRY to return from the beach.

Two o'clock had now arrived, when I noticed our men coming out of the fort, which they had bravely defended for 4½ hours against fearful odds, and then only retiring when all but three of the guns on the water-front had been disabled, and only five hundred pounds of powder in the magazine; commencing the action with 220 men inside the fort, afterward increased to 255, by the accession of READ'S Battery. These heroic men retired slowly and sadly from their well-fought guns, which, to have defended longer, would have exhibited the energy of despair rather than the manly pluck of the true soldier.

The defence of this post involved a two-fold preparation.

First, to repel the attack from the fleet; and, second, an assault by the beach from the troops upon the transports.

By the beach we had to provide against an attack from the north, under cover of the bluff south of Fish Hall Creek, (marked on the map F. H.,) and from the south (S.) by the beach, under cover of the woods between, (J and S,) where a picket of men were posted, under Capt. PAUL H. SEABROOK; and, lastly, by the road marked (K,) leading from the beach to the second hospital. To guard against surprise, either by Fish Hall Creek or by the beach (at J and S,) when I was returning to the fort with a portion of Capt. READE'S company, I at the same time led up Col. DESAUSSURE'S regiment to the hollow (marked P,) west of the wood, and directed them to lie down. They were perfectly masked from the fire of the fort, but not that of the fleet, for the watchmen at the mastheads gave notice of their position, compelling Col. DESAUSSURE after a short time, to fall back under a heavy fire, to a less dangerous locality.

Had the intrenched camp, with storehouses and magazines, been made in time, several lives and large quantities of public property might have been saved. But it was impossible to have made this within the short time and with the diminutive forces at my disposal; for on my arrival at headquarters in Beaufort, on the night of the 17th of October, the number of troops at Camp Walker was but 362, afterwards increased, on the 24th, to 622, by the accession of four companies under Maj. JONES, of the Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. To this may be added the engineer force of some sixty men, who, with the soldiers, worked incessantly day and night. As for evidence of what they accomplished, the eight-inch columbiad, on the water-front, was only mounted on the 1st of November, one eight-inch howitzer in the salient of the south bastion, mounted on the 4th; one thirty-two pounder on the right flank of the bastion, mounted on the 5th; one eight-inch howitzer, mounted on a ship-carriage; embrazure cut through parapet of demilune; on the night of the 5th covered way and hot-shot furnace for forty-two pounders, constructed of earth and dry masonry—on the morning of the 6th—together with wads of moss and hay for same, splinter-proof, occupying only one-half terreplein behind the principal traverse, which was finished on the morning of the engagement, (7th instant,) the material not having arrived before the 4th instant.

The retreat was commenced about 3 P. M., toward Ferry Point, about six miles off, Col. DESAUSSURE'S regiment and Capt. READ'S company of artillery bringing up the rear. At 1¾ A. M., by the aid of Com. TATNELL'S fleet, the steamer *St. Louis* and *Edisto* and three large flats, capable of holding one hundred and fifty men each, the troops were all safely embarked, without provisions; no ammunition but what was contained in the cartridge-boxes, (the 100,000 cartridges I had made requisition for, and been anxiously expecting, not having reached us till after the battle.) Fearing that our retreat would be cut off by the enemy's gunboats at Skull Creek, no other alternative was left but to leave the island and concentrate upon the mainland, where we would be enabled to fight the enemy on more equal terms, should he venture beyond the protection of his fleet and attack us there.

The muskets captured by the enemy, with the exception of some ten or fifteen, were those left in the fort, shattered by shot and shell—others left in camp, belonging to men on sick leave, or to those engaged in heating hot-shot furnaces two days before the fight—and some boxes of arms which had been left on the wharf the night before the battle, belonging to the sick men of Col. DE SAUSSUER'S Regiment, who had been left behind at Lightwood Knot. These could have been saved, with a box of swords, if the Captains of the steamers *Edisto* and *St. John's* had not refused to take them on board when directed to do so.

To Capt. TATNALL, Flag-Officer of the Confederate States Navy, and the officers and men of his little fleet, I cannot too highly express my admiration of their intrepidity and hardihood in attacking the enemy's gunboats, on the 4th and 5th inst. These encounters, by interrupting their soundings and the location of their buoys, no doubt prevented our being attacked on Tuesday, *the 5th instant, before our reinforcements reached us.* I must also acknowledge the assistance extended to us by the gallant Commodore with his boats on the night of our retreat from the island.

FORT BEAUREGARD.

The attack upon this fort, though not so concentrated and heavy as that upon Walker, was nevertheless very severe. Its armament (see accompanying sketch) was nineteen guns, of which the following, viz.:

One 8-inch Rodman, bored to 24-pounder and rifled,
Two 42-pounders,
One 8-inch columbiad,
Two 42-pounders, reamed to 8 inches, and
One 32-pounder, in hot-shot battery,

Were the only guns capable of being used against the fleet.

The force on Bay Point was 640 men, commanded by Col. R. G. M. DUNOVANT, Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. Of the above, 149 garrisoned Fort Beauregard, under the immediate command of Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Jr., Beaufort Volunteer Artillery, Company A, Ninth Regiment, South Carolina Volunteers. The infantry force of Col. DUNOVANT'S Regiment was intrusted with the protection of the eastern part of the island, and of the defence of the bastion line of the Island Narrows, where an attack was expected from the enemy.

Knowing how small a force Capt. ELLIOTT had to command his batteries, I ordered, as soon as I reached Hilton Head on the 5th inst., Capt. STUART'S company, (Hamilton Guards,) Ninth Regiment South Carolina volunteers, to march upon Fort Walker from Braddock's Point, and take thence the steamer *Edisto* for Bay Point; but the failure of Capt. SASSARE, of the *Edisto*, to fulfill his appointment at the hour designated, prevented me from supporting Capt. ELLIOTT as I desired. But on Thursday morning, 7th inst., having obtained the steamer *Emma*, I dispatched Capt. STUART'S company in her to Fort Beauregard. The rapid advance of the enemy's fleet, however, to the attack on the batteries cut off and compelled her, at the risk of being intercepted, to turn back and seek shelter in Skull Creek, on the shores of which Capt. STUART'S company safely disembarked, and joined me in the afternoon. And here again was exhibited another act of heroism on the part of our veteran Commodore, who, to save the *Emma*, interposed his own frail flag steamer between her and the advancing flag-ship of Commodore DUPONT, drawing upon himself her entire broadside, and thus diverting this huge leviathan temporarily from her course, secured the safety of the *Emma* at the peril of his own vessel.

The non-arrival of any reinforcements at Camp Walker, until the night of the 6th instant, also prevented me from sending the four companies of the Twelfth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, under Major JONES, to the support of the other six companies of the regiment at Bay Point.

For the details of the engagement at this port, the notable examples of bravery, the general good conduct, their well-timed retreat, in the direction indicated by the dotted red lines on the map appended, I beg leave to refer you to the official reports of Col. DUNOVANT and Capt. ELLIOTT. But among the many officers and men honorably noticed on this occasion in the official report of Col. DUNOVANT, none of them are so justly entitled to well-merited encomiums as Capt. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, the Commander of the fort. Others may have exhibited an equal amount of cool bravery in front of the foe, but his opportunities enabled him to surpass all his brother officers in the skillful arrangement of his defences, superb condition of his batteries, and in the high discipline which he had imparted to his model company, the creation of his own indefatigable exertions.

The delays and dangers incident to the manner in which troops and supplies of all kinds were landed at the forts of Port Royal, and the absence of all means of retreat in case of disaster, had attracted my most serious attention immediately after I assumed command at Beaufort. On the evening of the 17th ult., I immediately took steps for remedying the first and providing for the latter.

With the double object of landing supplies in all weather at Bay Point, and at the same time of furnishing the means of retreat beyond the range of the enemy's guns, I directed one of my volunteer aids, T. R. S. ELLIOTT, to make an examination of the adjacent creeks to the north of the fort. He reported that about three miles from Moss Creek there was a depth of water sufficient for steamers drawing seven feet, at low water; and that from thence a causeway of three hundred yards over the marsh might easily be made, and furnish a sure means of transportation, and thus avoid the losses and delays which had previously occurred in landing from the steamers, into flats, upon the beach.

From the point above indicated, in Moss Creek, flats were to have been provided, and stationed to convey the soldiers, in case of emergency, across the creek; thence, by land, to Station Creek, where other flats were to be placed for the same object as at Moss Creek; landing at St. Helena, the transit to White Hall Ferry, opposite Beaufort, was comparatively safe.

On Hilton Head I also commenced repairing the wharf at Seabrook's Landing, on Skull Creek, with a view of transporting stores to Fort Walker when the weather was too boisterous to land them in the surf. The completion of the wharf was prevented, however, by the unexpected attack of the enemy. Though in its incomplete state, it had been put to successful use.

I succeeded, however, in obtaining from Charleston two flats and two trooo boats, and from Savannah three large flats capable of containing 150 men each, which reached Jenkins' Island Ferry in time to assist in embarking our troops on the night of the retreat. Three other smaller ones were sent at the same time to Whitehall Ferry, which assisted in performing the same good offices to Col. DUNOVANT'S command. The rest of the scheme, for want of time and flats, could not be carried out in the manner I intended.

For the purpose of sending messages between Forts Walker and Beauregard, and thence to my headquarters at Beaufort, I had prepared, by the assistance of Capt. LYNCH, another of my aids, a number of signal flags, the designs of which had already been prepared and painted, and only needed a few more days to have been put in operation.

In alluding, as I have, to these matters, I do not mean to reflect upon any person, as to say these pressing wants could have been supplied anterior to the period when I entered upon my new duties. My design has been to exhibit the condition in which I found my command, and to show that I have left no effort untried to improve it.

Notwithstanding the prompt measures adopted by Col. DUNOVANT to effect his retreat in the direction of the Narrows, it is surprising that, with the knowledge possessed by the enemy, (through Mr. BOUTELLE and others connected with the Coast Survey,) his retreat had not been intercepted by gunboats passing up toward Beaufort, and mine by other steamers making the passage through Skull Creek, toward the ferry landings. Why they did not adopt this course must be left to time to explain.

CASUALTIES.

The following is a correct list of the killed, wounded, missing and taken prisoners:

Killed in Fort Walker	10
Wounded in Fort Walker	20
Killed in Col. DE SAUSSULR'S Fifteenth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers	1
Wounded severely	15
Wounded in Fort Beauregard	13
Total killed and wounded	50
Missing	4
Taken prisoners, sick in hospital	3
Total killed, wounded, missing and taken prisoners	60

The heads of the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments, Major E. WILLIS and Capt. C. D. OWENS, have discharged their several duties with economy and ndelity. The reports hereunto appended of these officers and their assistants, show how unwearied and earnest were their efforts to save the public property left at the headquarters at Beaufort. I must likewise make honorable mention of Col. W. C. HEYWARD, Ninth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers, who commanded in Fort Walker and its vicinity, and who, during the battle, made the best use of the means at his disposal. Col. JOHN A. WAGONER, First Regiment Artillery, South Carolina Militia, supported by Maj. ARTHUR M. HUGER, of the same regiment, was placed in the immediate command of all the batteries, nine of which, upon the water-front, were manned by the German Artillery Companies A and B, Capts. HARMS and WARNER, First Regiment Artillery, South Carolina Militia, all of whom fought under the flag of their adopted country with an enthusiasm which could not have been surpassed had they been fighting in defence of their own fatherland.

The remaining four batteries on the left flank of the water front were under the direction of Capt. BEDON, Ninth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers; the flanking and rear guns of the fort were manned by detachments from Capts. HEDON'S, CANNADY'S and WHITE'S companies, Ninth Regiment South Carolina Volunteers. Major F. D. LEE, South Carolina Engineers, and constructing engineer of Fort Walker, not only fought gallantly at the batteries, but afforded valuable assistance at other points in work during the contest.

Captain JOSEPH A. YATES, battalion South Carolina Artillery and acting ordnance officer, was zealous in the execution of all the duties assigned to him. Towards the close of the fight he was severely wounded, but has since recovered, and is again ready in another field, to resist all marauders that approach our shores.

Dr. OGIER and his able assistants, Drs. W. C. RAVENEL and WILLIAM ELLIOTT, a volunteer from Savannah, Georgia, were present and rendered efficient service in the hospitals. I cannot but regret the painful wound which has been the cause of the resignation of Dr. OGIER as Medical Director in my medical district.

In conclusion, I cannot but express my high appreciation of the gallant behavior of my aids, Capt. HENRY E. YOUNG and Lieut. J. E. DRAYTON; as also that of the gentlemen composing my volunteer staff, Capts. L. CHEVES, H. ROSE, E. LYNCH, J. E. EDDINGS, J. J. MIDDLETON, Jr., and JOSEPH M. HUGER.

The names of the officers and men not mentioned in my report will be found deservedly mentioned in the official reports of the Colonels of regiments, commandants of batteries and chiefs of the general staff.

I have the honor to be, respectfully yours,
(Signed) THOS. F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General commanding.
[Official.] JOHN WITHERS, A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT SOUTH CAROLINA, CHARLESTON, NOV. 17, 1861.

It might be proper to remark upon the within report, there are probably some inadvertent inaccuracies—or to give a report of movements and orders from these headquarters, and instructions given after news was received that the enemy's fleet was intended for Port Royal, and how they were carried out and followed. I deem, however, that no good would result to the service from a discussion of these points at this time, and requesting that, should it be thought proper to publish this report, it should be published with this indorsement. It is respectfully forwarded,
(Signed) R. S. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General commanding.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

A new propeller has commenced running between the Government barge landing, Castle Garden, and Governor's Island, for the convenience of soldiers and their friends, and anyone else wishing to visit the Island. It has been named the *General McClellan*, and has taken the place of the small propeller *General Winfield Scott*, which run last Summer and was sold to Government at, it is said, a pretty good price.

Between forty and fifty citizens are employed at the New York Arsenal on Governor's Island. An immense number of Springfield muskets have lately been received at the arsenal, and distributed to the army on the requisition of the proper officers. Two cases were sent to Fort Hamilton a few days ago for the Eighth Infantry.

The Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers made themselves merry, on Thursday night, in anticipation of their departure yesterday. Their quarters in Castle William were illuminated to the utmost extent of the candles at their disposal, and the excellent band of the regiment played, at intervals, until after midnight. The regulars on the Island speak in the highest terms of the Twenty-eighth, both as to their discipline and general conduct. The horses, wagons, &c., belonging to this regiment, were placed on board the transport *Ericsson* yesterday afternoon, and the regiment will probably leave to-day.

Companies A and H, First United States Infantry, from Key West, left, last night, for St. Louis, Mo.

The United States steamer *John P. Jackson* was put into commission yesterday by Lieut. COOPER, the First Lieutenant of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The *Jackson* takes a sergeant's guard of marines and a crew of 112 men. The following is the official list of her officers:

Acting Lieutenant in command, SELIM E. WOODWORTH; Acting Master and Executive Officer, S. D. JOY; Acting Masters, C. G. Arthur and John F. Dearborn; Acting Assistant Surgeon, Thomas S. Yard; Acting Chief Engineer, John B. Morgan; Acting First Assistant Engineer, James Barnes; Acting Second Assistant, Samuel Strude; Acting Third Assistant, James D. Cadwell; Acting Masters' Mates, William H. Howard, J. Murphy and A. Axtell.

The Paymaster of the *Jackson* has not yet been appointed.

The United States steamer *Clifton* will be put into commission to-day. The following list of her officers is correct at present, but may be modified before she is commissioned. No list of officers can be considered absolutely correct until the vessel is actually in commission, as officers are liable to be assigned to other duties even after they have reported for a certain vessel.

Acting Lieutenant in Command, CHARLES H. BALDWIN; Acting Master and Executive Officer, Benjamin S. Weeks; Acting Masters, Richard Rhodes and C. A. Howell; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. D. Thestell; Acting Chief Engineer, James A. Fox; Acting Second Engineers, Leon Sponburg, P. Finnegan and S. Valum; Acting Master's Mates, Charles Gilbert, L. Cannon and W. W. Weld.

The United States steamer *Varuna*, which was put into commission about a week ago, has taken her departure from the yard.

A New Submarine Battery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A professional gentleman in Belvidere, N.J., has invented a submarine battery of singular efficiency. It resembles a large conical shell, is furnished with a simple mechanical power which forces it through the water beneath the surface in any direction desired by the operator, and when running against a vessel is forced by the contact to dive and explode with terrific force only when passing the keel.

The only experiments lately conducted have been upon the Delaware, and beneath the ice, but the precision with which small batteries, of only three or four pounds weight, can be directed, irrespective of the river current, is truly remarkable. Some weeks ago, the inventor arranged the mechanical power, so that the battery would explode at a given time without percussion, but has since altered the invention so as to explode only upon contact. The whole battery rotates in the water while in progression, and, traveling entirely under water, is not affected by winds or waves. So far the experiment has been tried only as an amusement, or as illustrative of the explosive power of some of the chemical salts, the powder used in the battery being almost perfectly white, and developing four times the bulk of gas that common gunpowder gives out in ignition. Some experiments are to be made on the Delaware River, and if entirely successful, I shall report. C.

BELVIDERE, Feb. 11, 1862.

The Feeling in England.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just received a letter from a friend in England, in which there is a passage that shows the feelings entertained by, as I firmly believe, a large proportion of the people of that country. It is at your service if you think proper to insert it in the TIMES. Thus it reads:

"I do believe one and all rejoiced at the peaceable termination of the difficulty. Mr. M. came in the first thing on the morning, before he went to the bank; for when the news was daily expected, Mrs. —— could not sleep for anxiety; and when he came as the herald of peace, there was rejoicing. At 12 o'clock I went to the Union Prayer-meeting, and when the presiding minister announced, in the crowded room, the good news, the people forgot where they were, and began to stamp for joy. He saw the feeling required ventilation, and proposed, before any one engaged in prayer, to sing the Doxology:

'Praise God, from whom all blessings flow.'"

I think this a pretty good index of popular feeling.

H.

American Institute Officers for 1862.

At the annual election of the Institute yesterday afternoon and evening, the following officers were chosen:

For President—WILLIAM HALL.

For Vice-Presidents—John Gray, Dudley S. Gregory, William Hibbard.

For Recording Secretary—Thomas McElrath.

For Corresponding Secretary—James Renwick.

For Treasurer—Benedict Lewis, Jr.

For Finance Committee—Thomas M. Adriance, John M. Reed, William S. Slocum, Jacob C. Parsons, Jonathan H. Ransom.

For Managers of the Fair—James C. Baldwin, Wm. H. Butler, Wm. Ebbitt, Thomas F. De Voe, John V. Brower, George Timpson, Thos. Williams, Jr., Andrew Bridgeman, John B. Peck, F. W. Geissenhainer, John Johnson, Wm. S. Carpenter, T. B. Stillman, George Peyton, James Knight, Wm. Cotheal, Henry Steele, Geo. M. Woodward, Geo. R. Jackson, James R. Smith, Clarkson Crollius, Geo. C. Mann, John G. Bergen, D. R. Jaques.

For Committee on the Library.—Wm. Hibbard, Jireh Bull, Edward Walker, James K. Campbell, Russell Smith.

For Committee on Agriculture.—James J. Mapes, Adrian Bergen, Wm. Lawton, W. S. Carpenter, Edward Doughty.

For Committee on Manufactures, Science and Art.—James Renwick, S. D. Tillman, John D. Ward, Joseph Dixon, James L. Jackson.

For Committee on Commerce.—Rush Patterson, Jos. Hoxie, Luther B. Wyman, E. D. Plimpton, John R. Montgomery.

For Committee on the Admission of Members.—Robt. Lovett, John W. Chambers, Geo. G, Taylor, Wm. A. Leffingwell, Joseph Lamb.

For Committee on Correspondence.—John H. White, Hiram Dixon, Henry L. Stuart, John W. Avery, Geo. F. Barnard.

For Committee on Repository.—Martin E. Thompson, James Bogardus, Wm. Close, John B. Rich, T. D. Stetson.

Obituary.

—Mr. James Murray Rush, the second son of Hon. Richard Rush, and one of the most prominent lawyers of Philadelphia, died in that city on Friday last, in his forty-ninth year.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 14, 1862.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '68..Cou.	90	750 N. Y. Cen. R..p & c	81⅞
7,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	89¾	200 do ....opg	81⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, '74..Cou.	80	200 do b30	81⅞
21,000 Tr'y 7 3-10 p.c. N.	99¾	200 do s30	81¼
14,000 Ill. Cen. Bonds '62	80	100 do b7	81⅜
15,000 Ill. Cen. Bonds '79	81	150 Erie Railroad	34
15,000 Tenn. State 6s, '90	47	500 do	34⅛
5,000 do	47½	200 do b15	34⅜
32,000 Missouri State 6s	43¼	350 Hud. River R.	s10 58¼
31,000 do	43⅞	50 Harlem R. Pref	30¼
5,000 do b10	43¾	100 Reading Railroad	42
6,000 Cal. State 7s	82¾	250 Erie Railway Pref.	57⅝
1,000 Va. 5s St'g B'ds	80	300 do	58
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	99	60 do s30	57⅝
1,000 E. R 3d M. B's	93	100 do b60	58⅛
5,000 E. R 4th M. B.	s30 84	25 Mich. Cen. R	51⅞
1,500 Erie R. 5th M. B's	76	325 do	52
1,000 Hud. R. S. F. B's	102	25 do	52¼
8,000 Mich. Cen. 8 per c. 1st M. S. F. C. B's	100	50 do s60	52
10,000 Mich. S. 1st M. B.	90	24 do	52⅛
7,000 N. Ind. 1st Mort.	88½	100 do s30	52½
8,000 do	89	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R	21⅜
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. b's.	85½	50 do b60	21¾
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	92	350 M. S. & N. I. g'd s'k.	42
500 O. L. & W. R. 2d M.	95½	110 do	42¼
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	75½	100 Ill. Cen. R. scrip	57⅛
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	45	150 Gal. & Chic. R.	57⅝
5,000 Am. Gold	104⅛	125 Clev. & Tol. R	43⅛
43,000 do	104¼	500 do	43¾
600 do s10	104¾	100 do s30	43⅝
60 Bank of the State of New-York	75	100 do s10	43⅞
7 American Ex. Bank	80	100 do b60	44
10 Park Bank	92½	200 do b30	43¾
5 Del. & H. Canal Co.	95	325 Chic. & R. Is. R.	54⅛
195 Pacific M. S. Co	99½	100 do s10	54⅛
50 do s10	99⅝	50 do b10	54½
100 do b30	99¾	20 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	61⅜
250 do	99⅞	50 do	61⅝
75 do s15	99¾	72 Mil. & Fond. C. R.	20
50 do s60	99¾	25 M. & P. du C. 2d Pref.	52⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$21,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	89⅞	900 Erie Railway	34⅞
8,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Cou.	90	50 do s30	34⅝
War L. 6s Yearly	82⅞	80 Erie Railway Pref.	58⅝
6,500 Tre. 7 3-10 p.c. Nts.	98⅞	200 do	58⅝
5,000 Mo. State 6s	43⅛	200 do s30	58⅛
6,000 do	43⅜	50 do s10	58⅜
5,000 Ky. 6 p. c. L. Eds.	75	50 do b10	58⅜
5,000 Ill. 6 per Cent Bs.	62	200 Harlem Railroad	12¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	103	50 Harlem R. Pref	31⅛
1,000 Mich. S. 1st M. Bs.	99	50 do s30	30⅞
5,000 Mich. So. S. F. Bs	86	300 Mich. Cen. R.	53
2,000 Mich. S. 2d mtge.	70	50 do s30	52⅝
4,000 To. & Wa. 2d m.	45	100 do s30	53
35,000 American Gold	104⅛	150 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	42¾
65,000 do b60	104¾	25 do b30	43
5,000 do s60	104½	150 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	57⅝
28 Am. Ex. Bank	80	50 Gal. & Chi. R.	b10 64
150 Pac. Mail St. Co	99⅞	1,200 Clev. & Toledo R.	44⅛
50 do b10	99½	100 do b30	44½
200 do s60	99	700 do	44⅜
50 do	99⅛	100 do s10	44⅜
300 N. Y. Central R.	81¾	50 do	44⅝
900 do	81⅞	100 Chic. & R. I. R.	55
10 Hud. Riv. R.	30⅛	50 do	54⅞

FRIDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

There is an improved feeling in business circles generally to-day on the passage of the Loan and Treasury Bill through the Senate, and the succession of brilliant achievements by the Army and Navy. The Stock Exchange is buoyant, and the Corn Exchange active and firm. Money is easy on the Street at 5@6 ₱ cent., and from the country a good number of remittances are coming in for deposit with the Government Treasury on temporary loan at the rate of 5 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. The amount taken in this way during the week will exceed two millions of dollars. The Customs Duties average nearly $100,000 ₱ day. The Import movement of Foreign Merchandise is on an improving scale, which tends to make Exchange on London firmer. The sales for the mail to-morrow are 114¾@115¼ ₱ cent., closing 115@115¼ ₱ cent. Gold left off this afternoon at 104¾ ₱ cent.

The business at the Stock Exchange Board, and subsequently in the Street, was very active, and at advancing prices, especially on New-York Central shares and some of the Southern State Stocks, and the Railway Bonds. The National Securities were steady, but free operations in them are somewhat in suspense until the Loan and Treasury bill shall take official shape, some of its provisions being in question on the convertible privilege of the United States Notes. The amendments of the Senate had not been acted upon in the House up to the close of business in the afternoon. A letter from an influential member of the Ways and Means Committee intimates that they will all be deemed an improvement on the House bill, with the single exception of a clause permitting the Secretary under certain contingencies to sell part of the new stock under par, an authority which Mr. CHASE, in his recent Report, directly recommended

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Matinée—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE STRANGER—THE HONEYMOON.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE WONDER; OR, A WOMAN KEEPS A SECRET.

WINTER GARDEN—THE SERIOUS FAMILY—SPANISH DANCES—THE NAIAD QUEEN.

IRVING HALL—PROF. AGASSIZ' LECTURE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—EXHIBITION OF LAUGHING GAS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from Western Tennessee this morning is highly exciting. Fort Donelson was invested, and the attack upon it begun, on the morning of Thursday, at 7½ A. M. The cannonade was kept up with great fury on both sides for the whole day. Gen. McCLERNAND'S Division operated on the right wing and Gen. SMITH'S on the left. There was but one gunboat—the *Caron-delet*—to play on the Fort, but the others were said to be coming up. It is believed that the left redoubt had fallen into our hands. Three of the rebel guns were dismounted, and our sharpshooters were picking off the cannoniers as fast as they appeared. A considerable number had been killed and wounded on both sides. There were said to be 15,000 rebels within the works, commanded by PILLOW, FLOYD, JOHNSTON and BUCKNER. No rebel reinforcements could arrive. Gen. GRANT and all his men were acting with the greatest gallantry. The fort will be stormed to-day or to-morrow.

Rebel dispatches from Memphis, received in Norfolk, acknowledge that the National flag was cheered in its progress up the Tennessee River the other day, and the Richmond *Dispatch* discovers a gloomy prospect for the future in that part of the Confederacy. The *Dispatch* copies an article from the Memphis *Avalanche*, which states that even in Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news of the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER.

Our army in Missouri is disappointed, after all, in the expectation that a fight was to be had with the rebels under PRICE, at Springfield. That city is now in possession of the National forces, the enemy retreating, after a brief skirmish. Gen. HALLECK reported yesterday, to headquarters in Washington, that the National flag was floating once more over the court-house in Springfield, and that our cavalry were in close pursuit of the flying enemy, who left a large amount of stores and equipage behind. It is probable the rebels have taken the road toward the Indian Territory.

The rebel authorities have expressed their readiness to negotiate for a general exchange of prisoners. The Confederates, at the date of the negotiation however, had 300 more prisoners than our Government, and these also they proposed to release on parole, if our Government would promise to release 300 of their men that next fell into its hands. We have now several thousand more prisoners than they, so we can exchange even, and still have hosts on hand.

An important order has been issued by Secretary STANTON, for the release of the prisoners now confined, by order of the Government, in Fort Lafayettee, Fort McHenry, Fort Warren and other places, on giving their parole not to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Spies, however, are excepted.

The United States gunboat, *Stars and Stripes*, Lieut. WERDEN, commanding, arrived at Fortress Monroe on Thursday, bringing full particulars from our special correspondent, of the late brilliant achievements of Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-officer GOLDSBOROUGH in North Carolina Some two thousand five hundred prisoners surrendered on Saturday to Generals FOSTER, RENO and PARKE, with all their arms, ammunition, &c. Four batteries, containing about 40 guns were evacuated after a sharp bombardment by our gunboats, and these successes were followed up by Commodore ROWAN, on Monday last, who captured and destroyed the whole rebel navy near Elizabeth City. The Union troops are now in excellent quarters, which were constructed by the Georgia troops. The two thousand prisoners were to be forwarded north immediately, and will probably reach New-York in a few days.

The Port Royal correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* states that not only have our forces succeeded in cutting off all communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah, but the forces have destroyed the water-pipes leading to the city and supplying it with water.

A Prussian bark, which arrived in this port yesterday, reports that on the 30th ult., in lat. 35° 46', lon. 16° 43', a screw steamer, bearing the American flag, stood toward her, but on seeing she was a foreign vessel, the steamer hoisted the rebel flag, and steamed off toward several other vessels in sight. The rebel steamer is thought to be the *Sumter*.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the Military Committee to reorganize the cavalry. A resolution for the relief of loyal Indians, driven from their homes by the rebels, was adopted. A bill to provide for the safe-keeping and maintenance of United States prisoners was referred; also a bill to provide for Provisional Governments in certain cases. The bill to provide a Warden for the jail in the District of Columbia was passed. The report and resolution from the Naval Committee, relative to the Secretary of the Navy, was debated, but was not disposed of. The case of Senator STARLE, of Oregon, was postponed until Tuesday. The bill in regard to the pay and emoluments of the officers of the army was taken up and debated until the Senate went into Executive session, at the close of which it adjourned until Monday.

In the House, the Senate's amendments to the Treasury-Note bill were received, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. The Naval Appropriation bill was considered and passed with an amendment appropriating $15,000,000 for gunboats. Mr. HICKMAN, from the Judiciary Committee, announced that Chevalier WIKOFF had purged himself of contempt by answering the questions propounded to him, and the Speaker accordingly ordered his release. The joint resolution of the Senate, providing for the reading of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address on the 22d of February, was reported favorably by Mr. CRITTENDEN, from the Select Committee, and the report was adopted. The Senate joint resolution for the relief of loyal Indians was also passed. The Post-office Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and was not finally disposed of. The Senate's amendments to the bill to suppress the coolie trade were concurred in. A desultory debate on the conduct of the war then occupied the time until the adjournment, which was made until Monday.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, favorable reports were made on the bill authorizing the construction of railroads on certain streets in Brooklyn; for the relief of owners of lands under water in front of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and appropriating a portion of the State tax to the support of schools. A bill was introduced to create a New-York County Court-house stock by loan. The Committee on Banks were discharged from further consideration of the bill to modify the Usury laws, and the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The bill to prohibit County Treasurers from loaning and investing the public funds for their own benefit was ordered to a third reading. The concurrent resolution to adjourn over from the 19th to the 25th inst., was adopted. It was rejected by the Assembly on Wednesday.

In the Assembly, several petitions were presented to repeal the law exempting Ministers of the Gospel from taxation. A favorable report was made on the bill to increase the license fees of hawkers and peddlers. A bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, to abolish the Insurance Department, and another from the Canal Committee, to abolish the office of Canal Appraiser. The bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of this City to sell certain lands was reported unfavorably. Bills were introduced—to establish a military department in the public schools, to regulate the railroads in this City, to build a railroad in Tenth-avenue and other streets, to perpetuate the testimony of foreign witnesses, to amend the Excise law, to convey the Quarantine grounds at Castleton for public purposes, to provide for licensing ballast-lighters to repeal the South and West-street railroad acts, and to amend the Divorce laws. The resolution to refer the Excise questions to special Committee, and adopting concurrent resolutions prohibiting amendments to the Constitution on the subject, was called up, and occasioned a long debate between the Prohibitionists and the Anti-Prohibitionists. A motion to lay the subject on the table was defeated by the Speaker's casting vote, when, the count being challenged, the motion was again defeated, and by a majority of 4. The Assembly then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, Alderman DAYTON submitted an extraordinary report of the Special Committee appointed to consider the Mayor's Message. The document was quite discursive, alluding to City, State and National affairs at length, and winding up by proposing a Joint Special Committee to examine and report what steps are necessary for retrenchment and reform in the City Government. The report was adopted, and ordered extensively printed. The Board appropriated $3,000 for the celebration of WASHINGTON'S birthday.

Mr. VREELAND, a farmer, about 40 years of age, and a highly respectable citizen of North Belleville, N. J., was murdered on Wednesday afternoon last. ISAAC KINGSLAND has been arrested on suspicion of having committed the murder, as Mr. VREELAND was found weltering in his blood at the door of his residence, whither he had gone on business, the nature of which has not transpired.

The liquor cases were yesterday before the General Term of the Supreme Court, on the question whether or not private parties may prosecute them, without the service of notice and proof of the offence charged upon the Commissioners of Excise for ten days before the commencement of the action. The case has been before stated in the TIMES. Decision was reserved. An interesting case was also yesterday argued before the same Court, respecting the jurisdiction of the Marine Court.

There was an improved and buoyant feeling on the Stock Exchange yesterday, incident to the passage of the Treasury Bill and the victories in the South and Southwest. New-York Central rose to 82 ℔ cent., Tennessee Sixes to 48 ℔ cent. Bills on London closed 115@115¼; Gold 104¾ ℔ cent.

Flour was in active demand yesterday, mainly for export, at firmer prices. Wheat was very quiet. A moderate business was transacted in Corn, at unaltered figures. Provisions were more freely purchased; Pork was dearer. Cotton was depressed and lower. Rio Coffee was in fair request, as were also Hay, Pig Iron, Linseed and Olive Oils and Whisky. Sugars were less sought after. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

THE REBEL ACCOUNT OF THE LOSS OF PORT ROYAL.—Gen. DRAYTON'S official report of the battle at Port Royal, on Nov. 7, is given elsewhere in this number of the TIMES. Gen. DRAYTON, it will be remembered, was sent down from Charleston to look after the defence of Beaufort, in the third week of October. His report throws the entire responsibility of the disaster upon the indolence of those previously intrusted with the preparations. Troops were not detailed, intrenchments were not digged, guns were not mounted, wharves were not built, avenues of escape were not provided. To these deficiencies Gen. DRAYTON devoted himself, with especial attention, however, to the latter. Some Georgian and South Carolinian regiments were procured, the labor on the defences was hastened, more of the guns were placed in position; and flats and boats were hurried from Savannah and Charleston to bear away the chivalry, in the event of their valor proving ineffectual. Of these labors the arrangements for escape were alone fruitful. With the exception of the artillerymen in the two forts, the troops who marched down so gallantly to repel the Yankees, marched away again without testing their power of repulsion, or waiting the coming of the enemy. There is much of compliment in Gen. DRAYTON'S report to the determined bravery of his men, but he admits they did not fight.

One remarkable statement deserves notice. Gen. DRAYTON asserts that the retreat both from Fort Beauregard and Fort Walker might have been cut off, had Capt. DUPONT sent a brace of gunboats for that purpose to Beaufort and into Skull Creek. He expresses his surprise that this was overlooked, seeing that Mr. BOUTELLE and other officers of the Coast Survey were present. The statement smacks of a purpose to take malicious vengeance for the invaluable services rendered by Mr. BOUTELLE on that occasion, and so honorably mentioned by Capt. DUPONT. That commander had before him all the charts of the Coast Survey, and needed no adviser to show him the navigability of Beaufort River and Skull Creek; and would be as reluctant as any one to see the responsibility of this omission transferred from himself to others. He had no doubt sufficient reasons for a neglect, of which the enemy only makes complaint.

The Battle of Roanoke.

We have the satisfaction, this morning, to publish the first complete and direct account of the battle of Roanoke Island, from our special correspondent, whose praiseworthy energy, fidelity, and tact, enable us to accompany the official reports with this detailed and accurate recital. Appended to it will be found a list of the killed and wounded, to which the thousands who have friends or relatives in the Expedition will anxiously turn. The list of wounded is official and complete, and numbers 158. No official list of killed had been made out at the date of our correspondent's departure, but he was able to ascertain the names of nineteen, which is two-thirds of the total killed—the whole number being estimated at not over 30. This is certainly a different story from the sanguinary bulletin of a thousand killed, which the panic-stricken people of Norfolk sent to us as an offset to the corresponding reports of fearful slaughter on their own side. The rebel loss is probably even smaller than our own, as might be expected from the circumstance that they were protected by their earthworks; but the fact that the whole force, numbering close on three thousand men, surrendered themselves prisoners, make the battle of Roanoke the most illustrious victory of the war, and, perhaps the severest blow the rebel cause has yet received.

In this auspicious result both arms of the National service claim equal gratitude from their country. The bombardment of the fortifications on the west shore of the island by our score of gunboats was a repetition of the fine artillery practice displayed at Port Royal, and the result is a complete confirmation of the axiom propounded by the rebel Commodore TATNALL after that occasion—that there are no works anywhere on the Southern coast that can hope to withstand the fire of our fleet. The splendid work done by the military force on landing—the eventful and difficult march through the cypress swamps into the interior of the island, and the brilliant storming and taking of the enemy's batteries, in which New-York and Massachusetts soldiers vied with each other—is of a kind that has hardly had its equal in anything in the campaign this side of the Alleghanies.

But the most complete and finished piece of business is the total destruction of the rebel fleet, under command of Commodore LYNCH, whose name is associated with the Dead Sea Exploration. The fleet was itself of proportions far from despicable, counting nine vessels, each armed with two guns, five of which were rifled; and it is evident that it was counted on, if not to defeat our squadron, at least to do it serious damage. One of these gunboats, the *Curlew*, received a heavy shell which went through her deck and bottom, and sunk her. Five other steamers were followed to Elizabeth City, and attacked under cover of the battery at that place. The *Commodore Perry* ran one of them down, sinking her instantly. The steamer *Ceres* boarded one of the others, driving the officers and crew overboard, or killing them in a hand-to-hand encounter on the deck. The *Fanny* was burned by the rebels themselves, and two others were followed into the canal and destroyed, while a large new gunboat, found on the stocks, was burned. Thus disappears utterly the navy of Pamlico Sound. This achievement certainly belongs to the æsthetics of the war—it is a finished masterpiece in its way. To the rebels the loss is irreparable; for the want of ship-carpenters, engine-builders and the like, makes it utterly impossible for them to replace these ships. It is, indeed, a blow under which the rebellion will reel.

In summing up the results of the battle of Roanoke, therefore, we have every reason to be satisfied with the success of the Burnside Expedition, which has passed through so perilous an ordeal to so glorious a victory. The victory has already, as we know, spread panic and despair throughout the South. Gen. BURNSIDE, the country may be assured, is a man who appreciates as much as any man does the importance of following up the blow thus struck. He has already shown his spirit by taking possession of Elizabeth City and Edenton, and we shall, undoubtedly, hear of him as pushing on to the logical completion of the work thus begun. But a truce for to-day to the future. We have, in the contemplation of what has already been achieved, enough to inspire confidence and hope in every loyal breast.

DISCHARGE OF THE NATIONAL PRISONERS AT THE SOUTH.—The mission of Ex-Gov. FISH and Bishop AMES has been crowned with unexpected and most splendid success. Our Washington correspondent informs us, that after refusing to admit them to visit the National prisoners, the insurgent Government made them the vehicle of a proposition for a general exchange. At the time this offer came, the Wise Legion had not been captured, and the balance of numbers was by some three hundred in favor of the South. This advantage the rebels offered to forego, by releasing at once all the captives in their hands; the excess of National prisoners to go upon parole. The proposition was promptly accepted, and it will not be many days before all those brave fellows, for whom families and friends have been pining hopelessly, will once more be at home. At the reception of some of the number, the brave CORCORAN and COGSWELL, for instance, there will doubtless be something more than private demonstrations of joy.

Our correspondent suggests the propriety of reciprocating the action of the rebels by at once releasing the prisoners of Gen. BURNSIDE upon parole. The hint is so just and timely, that it can hardly fail to point the policy of Government.

The Campaign—Gen. McClellan's Promises and their Fulfillment.

It is just one month ago since we gave place in the TIMES to a letter from the "highest possible authority" in regard to the plans of Gen. MCCLELLAN. It was there stated that the details of the campaign were thoroughly arranged, and on the eve of realization; or to employ the overtasked metaphor of the writer, "the folds of the constrictor were tightening around the rebellion, *and the coming month (of February,) would see it crushed out completely and forever.*" February is just half gone, and this engagement is more than half verified. The rout of HUMPHREY MARSHALL and the defeat and death of ZOLLICOFFER at Mill Spring have cleared Eastern Kentucky of rebels. In Western Kentucky the reduction of Fort Henry, and the seizure of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, have struck a fatal blow at the insurrection in that quarter, followed as it will be by the capture of Fort Donelson, and the advance of Gens. BUELL and THOMAS into the heart of Tennessee, where the reinspirited loyalists await their coming impatiently. It is safe to predict that the month will not close until the back of rebellion has been broken by the National army gaining possession of Tennessee and its all-important lines of railroad communication. In Missouri, PRICE has commenced another of those retreats for which he must always be memorable, the pursuers, in this instance, being CURTIS and SIGEL, directed by Gen. HALLECK, whose strong hand grasps surely all he regains from the rebels. Who can doubt that Missouri will be cleared of armed rebels before March? Gen. HUNTER, at the far West, is already moving the expedition which is to proceed from Kansas upon Memphis. He will hardly need more than a fortnight to reach his destination. Memphis threatened at once from the West, the North and the East, Columbus must be evacuated.

Turning from the West, we find equally decisive signs of progress on the coast. BURNSIDE is safely lodged in the rear of Norfolk, at a point from which a thrust fatal to rebellion may be made in any direction. There is nothing to prevent him from attacking Norfolk itself, or cutting off the Southern railroad connections through two or three accessible approaches. That he will not be inactive, and that he will be energetically seconded by Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, we have the best reason for believing, and a fortnight will very surely tell the tale of their conjoint success. SHERMAN, too, powerfully reinforced, is about to strike both at Charleston and Savannah, and before the 25th Fort Pickens will have opened fire upon the rebels on the opposite shore; and there is every ground of expectation that the first of March will see Pensacola in possession of a National force. BUTLER, also, before that time will have transferred his troops from Ship Island to the mainland, and commenced operations, the direction of which is very properly concealed. Nor are these material advantages, present and prospective, unattended by others equally important. The rebels have been thoroughly cured of the self-confidence acquired at Fort Sumter and Bull Run. They find themselves everywhere unable to cope successfully with our forces. Nearly three months have passed since they have had anything presentable as a victory; their reverses have been continuous, repeated, disastrous. It is impossible that a sanguine and vain-glorious people, as easily depressed as they are elated, can suffer such persistently adverse experience without demoralization and despair. They must see the impossibility of urging the struggle further. They must perceive that the main body of their army, which was to take Washington and sack New-York, is on the verge of having all its communications and lines of retreat cut off, and of being surrounded by an enemy of twice its strength. To the moral of this state of things even the wicked misguidance of their desperate leaders and reckless Press cannot make them insensible. They must see that the end is imminent.

It is due to Gen. MCCLELLAN thus to point out the rapidity and fidelity with which his pledges are redeemed. The war may have been commenced somewhat tardily and languidly; but, having begun at last in earnest, it indeed promises to be "a short and desperate one." We cannot do better than repose entire confidence in the leadership which has offered so many substantial arguments against complaint and distrust.

A WORD FOR THE COAST SURVEY.—A correspondent expresses surprise that we should have permitted to pass unchallenged a late attack of the *Tribune*—as extraordinary for its ignorance as for its truculence—on the Coast Survey.

Mr. G. W. BLUNT has already replied to the charges affecting himself personally and his imputed relations to the Survey.

As for the twaddle directed against the scientific character of the work, it scarcely needs any other remark than that those observations are *not* gathered at "great expense"—they are wholly incidental to the operations of the most palpable necessity, such as even the *Tribune* could recognize. It is due to the *quality* of mind employed in the work that such results are obtained, with scarcely any additional expenditure. Thought and organization of labor produce them, not money.

The printing of the annual reports is no part of the expenditure for the work, and is no part of the system, as the *Tribune* supposes. It is ordered by Congress, as they see fit.

The *Tribune* demands that "nice observations, bearing upon the theory of the tides, be stopped." It is by these "nice" observations and the investigation of the "theory," that alone the tides can be *predicted*, which is the only way in which the mariner can derive benefit from them.

The "simple abstracts in inexpensive form," which the *Tribune* calls for, are continually published and distributed to mariners, and have been for years.

The Rebel Retreat from Missouri.

It is hard to say whether the intelligence of Gen. PRICE having again evacuated Springfield, and retreated southward, is to be regarded as good or bad news. That rebel chieftain has such a facility, on being pursued, of retreating to where pursuit is said to be impossible, and such a fatal facility of advancing again as soon as our forces have given up the chase and retired to their base of operations, that we have come now to look upon a retreat of PRICE and his army as only the prelude to their subsequent advance. It would certainly have been much better for us if he could now have been induced to make a stand, and at once try the issue, and, if possible, settle it for Missouri, upon the battle-field. We were in hope that our troops were moving upon him in such a way, or ways, as to force a decisive fight upon him at or near Springfield. It may indeed be that that will yet take place before he gets out of the State. There are two roads leading south from Springfield—one in a southeasterly direction, by Ozark, and the other in a southwesterly direction. Of the two accounts publish, one says that he retreated by the former route, and the other by the latter. If he has taken the southeasterly route, it is possible that he may make a stand at the scene of his old triumph, at the strongly fortified position of Wilson's Creek, or, if he does not, that he may be overtaken by our pursuing columns before he reaches the crossing of the White River. If he has taken the road toward Fayetteville, in Arkansas, it is not likely he will pause in his retreat until he reaches the wild and desolate region of the Boston Mountains, in the Indian Territory, when his forces, if pursued, will scatter, and every man seek safety as best he may. As, however, one of the columns of our army was moving southwardly on a road some distance west of where the Fayetteville road leaves Springfield, it is to be hoped it may come up in time to intercept his fleeing troops. In case he does not make a stand anywhere in Missouri, and our troops do not succeed in intercepting him at any point, there is little doubt, whichever road he may have started upon, that he will pass through Southwestern Missouri, and the northwestern corner of Arkansas into the Indian Territory, where he will join his forces and his fortunes with those of the red rebels. What, in that case, our troops will then do so far away from their supplies, and from any practicable basis for operations, remains to be seen.

Out of Springfield, it is impossible for PRICE to remain anywhere in Southern Missouri. That town is the key to at least that half of the State south of the Osage River. Thither converge the roads from all directions; there is the only point where an army's supplies can possibly be obtained; and from there only is it possible for PRICE to carry on the peculiar system of tactics of which he is so eminent a master, and upon which his existence now depends. By compelling the evacuation of Springfield, with or without a battle, we must at least speedily clear Missouri of anything like a formidable rebel force. In so far, we may count the rebel retreat from Springfield a triumph for the National cause. The effect produced by our advances in Western Kentucky and Tennessee, and also by the heavy concentration of troops at Fort Scott, in Southern Kansas, preparatory to the movement of Gen. HUNTER, or Gen. LANE, or whoever is to command the Frontier Expedition, will most likely prevent any effort on the part of the rebels to regain any military foothold in Missouri. It only remains for Gen. HALLECK now to "swear in" all the people of Southern Missouri, as he has already sworn in nearly all those of Northern Missouri, to bring the State and all its rebels up to at least a peaceable standard of loyalty.

In every direction, and along the entire line of operations in the West, our army is now on the advance, and, happily, everywhere success waits upon the National arms. Missouri cleared, we could not now meet a foe in that section anywhere short of Fort Smith, on the Arkansas River. The signs in the Western sky are all bright. Our troops in Western Missouri are now nearly on the same parallel of latitude as those at Cairo, at Fort Henry, at Munfordsville, and at Somerset, and the simultaneous march of all these bodies to the Gulf of Mexico will soon begin.

WIKOFF AND SICKLES.—The Chevalier WIKOFF has told his secret and gained his liberty. The dispatch which yields this important announcement adds that during his imprisonment no one was admitted to his quarters except Gen. SICKLES, "his counsel." There is a mystery about this SICKLES, which it would be pleasant to read. He obviously resides at Washington, frequents the Executive mansion in company with WIKOFF, and makes himself generally conspicuous, very much in the manner of an Ex-Member of Congress of the same name. But that Ex-Member is now a Brigadier, with a command on the Lower Potomac, and we know there is no rule, exceedingly proper in itself, more rigidly enforced than that officers who absent themselves from their posts and haunt Washington, expose themselves to a forfeiture of their commissions. What the public palpitates to know, then, is whether this SICKLES, the friend and counselor of WIKOFF, is the nominal commander of that costly body, the Excelsior Brigade; and, if so, whether the country is in any danger of losing his inestimable services, through his unfortunate devotion to WIKOFF and other attractions of Washington society.

THE TREASURY BILL.—The amendments of the Senate were yesterday referred to the Committee of Ways and Means in the House, to be reported on at the next meeting of the House, which will be on Monday. The five per cent. deposit amendment, offered by Mr. FESSENDEN on Thursday, was adopted—which fact was inadvertently omitted by the telegraphic reporter.

NEW-YORK OFFICERS AT ROANOKE.—In the report of the conflict on Roanoke Island, the names of two officers are mentioned with distinguished praise. One, Col. EDWARD FERRERO, of the Fifty-first New-York, who, at the head of his men, sprang with daring intrepidity upon the principal rebel battery, and planted there the American flag; the other, Lieut.-Col. YIGUIER DE MONTEIL, of the Fifty-third New-York Regiment, who participated in the fight as a volunteer, and at once amazed and animated all by the spectacle of his gallantry. The latter unhappily fell a sacrifice to his courage; the former survives to enjoy the honors he has well earned; and both will be long counted to the credit of that roll of officers of foreign birth who have offered their swords for the defence of their adopted country.

FORT DONELSON ATTACKED.

Desperate Fighting for an Entire Day.

Fifteen Thousand Rebels in the Fort, Commanded by Four Generals.

One of the Enemy's Redoubts in Our Possession.

GREAT GALLANTRY OF OUR MEN.

Only One of Our Gunboats in Action.

THE WORKS TO BE STORMED.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 14.

A Special to the Chicago *Tribune* dated:

CAMP ON THE FIELD NEAR FORT DONELSON, Thursday, Feb. 13—12½.

Fort Donelson is invested by our troops. Our lines are formed from right to left and from north to south, nearly surrounding the fort. A heavy cannonading and skirmishing have been going on since 7½ o'clock this morning, but, owing to the extent of our line of action, but little can be learned of the result. I hear however, that the Captain of Company I, Seventh Illinois Regiment has been killed.

Gen. MCCLERNAND'S Division is operating on the right wing, and Gen. SMITH on the left. We have had but one gunboat to play upon the fort, until just within the last half hour, since when the other gunboats have been firing on the fort.

The force estimated to be within the breastworks, from the best information, is 15,000. No reinforcements can arrive, as all communication is cut off.

It is now thought that their left redoubt has fallen into our hands.

All the officers are acting with great valor, exhibiting a fearlessness highly creditable to our Western army. Gen. GRANT and Staff have been riding along the lines all the morning, regardless of the grapeshot that is being showered in every direction.

The cannonading and skirmishing has continued briskly all day, but has been lately discontinued. A considerable number have been wounded on both sides. The Twenty-fifth Indiana, which rushed boldly up to the enemy's intrenchments, had, during the day, forty of their men wounded—all slightly. The Seventh Illinois and Seventh Iowa, who have been close to the enemy's fire, have lost some men. Among the killed is Capt. WONDELL, of Company I, Seventh Illinois, and Col. MORRISON, of the Forty-ninth Illinois, is wounded.

The rebels' rifle shots and grape have been flying thick and fast about here all day. Some six shot struck around Gen. GRANT and Staff this afternoon, while they were riding along the lines. One bullet hit one of the horses of the body guard near by.

The fort will be stormed in two days, if not surrendered before that time. Our men have driven back the enemy in every instance.

Gens. PILLOW, FLOYD, JOHNSTON and BUCKNER are said to be here.

One company has been within seventy-five yards of the enemy's intrenchments.

BERGES' Sharpshooters have done good service. They kept several of the enemy's guns idle by picking off the cannoneers as fast as they appeared at the guns.

Capt. BRINK, with a company of cavalry, went around to the left bank of the river this afternoon, and reports that the gunboat *Carondelet* received a 10-inch ball through her casemate, which wounded eight men, but did not injure the boat materially. Capt. WALKER, of the *Carondelet*, says he had dismounted three of the rebels river guns. The other gunboats had not arrived up to 6 P. M.

THE TROOPS EN ROUTE FOR FORT DONELSON.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 14.

Capt. WILLARD, of the Chicago Light Artillery, left Fort Henry day before yesterday, at 10½ o'clock, and reached this city to-day. From him we learn that the artillery left Fort Henry for Fort Donelson between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of the 12th, with six regiments infantry.

Gen. GRANT and Staff and Body Guard, left at 10 o'clock the same day. The rear-guard left at 2 P. M. The whole force was 40,000 men, with 27 pieces of light artillery. At 4 o'clock the morning of the same day, eleven regiments left Paducah, under convoy of the gunboats, to go up the Cumberland River, making the whole force over fifty thousand men. The gunboats expected to reach Fort Donelson at 7 o'clock yesterday. It was designed to attack Fort Donelson with the whole force yesterday afternoon.

LATEST FROM FORT HENRY.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 14.

A special dispatch to the *Journal*, from Fort Henry, 12th, says that the expedition under command of Col. RESCIN, returned to Fort Henry to-day, from up the Tennessee River, having captured $75,000 worth of contraband goods at Paris, Tenn. They also found the tents and camp equipage of the troops that left Fort Henry.

The troops have moved from here, and will probably attack Fort Donelson to-morrow.

THE UNIONISTS IN TENNESSSEE.

Significant Admissions by the Rebel Papers.

THE LOYALISTS RISING.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 13, via BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 14.

Dispatches from Memphis to Norfolk admit that the Federal flag was cheered on the Tennessee River by the people, and assert that the Federals neither seized nor destroyed any private property, not even cotton.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

"Our Tennessee exchanges give us gloomy prospects for the future in that part of the Confederacy. Several leading journals intimate plainly that there is really a threatening state of affairs in East Tennessee, growing out of the idolatrous love of many of these people for the old Union. The correspondent of the Memphis *Avalanche* writes, that the condition of the interior counties is not improved by the lapse of time. The people apprehend an immediate advance of the Northmen, and traitors to the

South evince their joy in every village and neighborhood. The Unionists are making demonstrations in many of the Northern counties, and even at Memphis there were exhibitions of joy on the arrival of the news from Beech Grove (Mill Spring.)

Armed bands of JOHNSON'S and MAYNARD'S followers are prowling about in all directions through the mountains. In the remote counties, many have been shot at night, in their own houses, who adhered to the fortunes of the South.

Bishop AMES and Hon HAMILTON FISH return to Baltimore the rebels refusing to receive them.

Four hundred released Federal prisoners will reach Old Point on Friday or Saturday.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Result of the Mission of Messrs. Fish and Ames.

A General Exchange of Prisoners Agreed Upon.

Provisional Governments Proposed for Rebel Territory.

THE CASE OF GORDON, THE SLAVE-TRADER

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

SUCCESS OF THE MISSION OF MESSRS. FISH AND AMES.

HAMILTON FISH and Bishop AMES returned to Washton to-day, and made report to the Government of their mission to relieve Union prisoners in the South. They repaired to Fortress Monroe, and made known their commission to the Confederate authorities at Norfolk, by whom the matter was referred to Richmond. A reply came, refusing to the Commissioners admission to the Confederate territory, but expressing readiness to negotiate for the general exchange of prisoners. Our Commissioners opened negotiation, which resulted in perfect success. An equal exchange was agreed on, but the Confederates had three hundred more prisoners than we with commendable magnanimity, they proposed to release those also on parole, if our Government would agree to release three hundred of their men that may next fall into our hands. The noble commission of Secretary STANTON therefore has its ample reward. A general "jail delivery" of our dear boys will occur throughout the South, and will soon be rejoicing in liberty regained. Since the close of this negotiation, with their generous offer to give liberty to their surplus three hundred Union soldiers, the Confederates have had a reverse, and lost three thousand prisoners at Roanoke Island. The question is, shall we be like magnanimous, and give up on parole the large surplus we now have. Can we be as generous as they?

THE EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate went into Secret Session, to-day, on a message from the President, the contents of which have not transpired. It is supposed to relate to the conduct of the war.

CAPT. GORDON'S CASE.

In the case of Capt. GORDON, the slave-trader, the Supreme Court of the United States were this morning engaged in hearing a motion from Judge DEAN, of New-York, for a writ of prohibition against the Circuit Court of the United States for New-York, to prevent the execution of GORDON, on the ground of an alleged irregularity in the proceedings. The Court will decide on Monday. A petition signed by 5,000 of the leading citizens of New-York has been received here in favor of a commutation of his sentence.

THE STRATEGY OF CONGRESS.

Mr. DIXON made a happy suggestion to the military critics in the House, to-day, that it was the last day they would have to air their strategic abilities. The proceedings for a while were animated.

CHEVALIER WILOFF AT LIBERTY.

Chevalier WIKOFF found two nights' confinement without the luxurious comforts of life, quite sufficient to overcome his scruples of honor, and this morning he answered the Committee and obtained his release.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENTS PROPOSED.

Senator HARRIS, of New-York, introduced a bill today, the substance of which is as follows:

Section first provides, that wherever the United States authority and laws are, or may be resisted by arms during the present rebellion, except in Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland and that portion of Virginia which acknowledges their authority, the President may, by proclamation, establish a Provisional Government to exercise the powers granted by the act within such district as he may determine, the limits of which may be thereof changed, as he may deem proper.

SEC. 2. The executive power of such government shall be exercised by a Governor, judicial by three judges, and legislative by the Governor and judges who are to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and shall be paid—the Governor $2,500, and each judge $2,000 per annum.

SEC. 2. Executive power shall extend to all acts necessary to enforce the laws; the legislative to all subjects of legislation consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the judicial to all cases usually heard and determined in courts of law

SEC. 4. In each district shall be appointed a Secretary, Marshal and Attorney, with the powers usually vested in such officers by acts establishing Territorial Governments. Each shall be paid $1,500 per annum.

SEC. 5. The Court shall hold such terms as it or Congress or the Provisional legislation may order; appoint a clerk and ministerial officers, except Marshal; establish rules, and hear and determine such causes as are cognizable by Circuit and District Courts of the United States or Territorial Courts, and such as may by the Provisional Legislature be made cognizable by it; and the Judges shall exercise such jurisdiction as may be given by said Courts, or may be conferred by Congress or the Legislature; and final judgments or decrees may be carried up to the Supreme Court, as judgments of Circuit, District or Territorial Courts.

SEC. 6. The President may establish ports of entry and delivery; appoint under officers, who shall have the powers of like officers in other ports, and be paid not exceeding $1,500 per annum to any officer, or, in the aggregate, $1,000.

SEC. 7. The operation of this act, or any of its provisions, may be suspended by the President's proclamation, and it shall not operate in any district longer than three months after the commencement of the session of Congress next succeeding the termination of the present insurrection.

SUPPRESSING THE RUMSELLERS.

Orders were issued from Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Headquarters to-day, to suppress all rumsellers in Alexandria, and to repair and make comfortable the guardhouses in that city, of which complaint has been made in Congress.

DISPATCHES FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Navy Department has received voluminous dispatches from Port Royal. They consist mainly of accounts of explorations, allusions to which have already been published. It appears that considerable supplies of cotton may still be found on Edisto Island, if a reconnoissance in force should be made. The negroes report that there are small quantities of cotton hidden in various localities, and small quantities of unginned are to be found on nearly all the plantations on Edisto Island, the soldiers not having been there to burn the cotton-houses, as they did on the opposite shores, on the arrival of the *Pawnee*, accompanied by the *Seneca*. The dispatches say it is worthy of note, as indicating the changes in the blacks, that now they express themselves most anxious to obtain arms. The black man who has general superintendence of the colony wished to land his forces in Rockville, and drive the rebel soldiers back, expressing the utmost confidence that, with about twenty old muskets that they had picked up, many of them with flint locks, he would be able to effect his object.

SECRETARY STANTON.

Secretary STANTON has so far recovered from sickness as to be at his post in the War Department today.

TREATY WITH HANOVER.

The President to-day sent a message to both Houses inclosing a copy of the treaty with the King of Hanover, heretofore ratified, and recommending, according to the terms thereof, that 60,358 thalers be appropriated as the proportional quota of the United States in indemnifying Hanover for losses sustained by the abolition of the Stadt or Brunshausen dues.

NOMINATED FOR BRIGADIER.

The President to-day, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, nominated to the Senate Col. THOMAS A. DAVIES, of the New-York Volunteers, as Brigadier-General, for his gallant conduct at the battle of Bull Run.

GEN. SMITH CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day, in Executive session, confirmed the nomination of C. T. SMITH as Brigadier-General of Volunteers. This gentleman, it is known, is connected with the military operations in the West.

PROMOTION.

First Sergeant WM. E. WHITE, Second Infantry United States Volunteers, has been promoted to be a Second Lieutenant in the regiment, for meritorious conduct.

This Regiment is attached to the Excelsior Brigade.

THE PROPOSED NEW GUNBOATS.

The gunboats authorized to be built by the amendments to the Navy Bill, and for which the sum of $15,000,000 is appropriated, are additional to those recently provided for by act of Congress. It is proposed to arm them each with three or four guns of the heaviest calibre. They are to be built on the same general plan as those which have recently proved so efficient, the only difference being that an endeavor will be made to improve their swiftness as sea-going vessels.

FIRING DOWN THE POTOMAC.

The heavy firing by the Confederate batteries on the Potomac is at passing vessels, but none are struck.

INTERCEPTION OF CORRESPONDENCE.

Yesterday afternoon our pickets near Mount Vernon saw two men leave the Virginia shore and go on board a small sloop which was anchored in the stream. The fact was reported to the officers of the day, and a detachment was immediately sent off to board the sloop. This was done, and a number of letters were discovered to and from parties in Dixie, and among them ten of a treasonable character. One is said to contain a very complete description of our lines of defence on the Potomac. The two men were arrested.

PECULIAR PRACTICE.

Two so-called claim agents of Washington, named BENDIX, have been visiting the Fiftieth Regiment New-York Volunteers, persuading the men that they are unlawfully held in service, and offering to get them released by judicial proceedings. Provost-Marshal PORTER has their case in hand, and the attorneys will, perhaps, adjourn their practice to Fort McHenry.

CAPTURES BY THE BLOCKADING FLEET.

From official dispatches to the Navy Department it is ascertained that on the evening of the 19th of January the United States steam gunboat *Itasca* captured the schooner *Lizzie Weston*, of Apalachicola, loaded with 293 bales of cotton, 152,500 pounds, bound for Jamaica or a market. She was sent in charge of a prize crew to Philadelphia.

A dispatch from Ship Island, Jan. 16, says that on the 28th of December, the United States steamer *New-London* captured the schooner *Gipsy*. She was discovered inside of Horn Island Pass, and was chased and overtaken near Pascagoula, when the crew deserted her and set fire to her. The fire, however, was extinguished before she had sustained much injury. She is of about 50 tons burden. Her cargo consisted of cotton of superior quality, which will be shipped on board the store-ship *Supply*.

Dispatches from Port Royal dated Feb. 9, say that the *Keystone State* captured the British schooner *Mars* off Fernandina, laden with salt. Her charter-party sufficiently indicated her intention of running the blockade. A small sum of money was found on board, among which were bank bills and certificates of deposit in the South Carolina and Georgia Banks. She has been sent to New-York in charge of Acting-Master C. ROPMAN, to be delivered up to the Prize Commissioners.

ADVICES FROM NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. JAMES H. HOLMES, Secretary of State of New-Mexico, arrived here this morning, bringing official dispatches for the Government. He was only fourteen days on the passage, it being, it is said, the quickest trip ever made between that Territory and Washington. It appears that SIBLEY, the rebel General, has issued a proclamation, in which he says: "A wicked war is waged by the United States for the subjugation and oppression of the Confederate States, by force of arms," and he makes various misrepresentations in behalf of his own cause. He was at the latest dates marching on Fort Craig, which is 200 mile south of Santa Fé. He has three regiments of TEXANS, with heavy artillery. Col. CANBY was concentrating all available troops to meet him. Everybody in New-Mexico capable of bearing arms, regardless of profession or business, was summoned to arms. Gen. HUNTER had ordered the two Colorado regiments called out by Gov. GILPIN to proceed to the relief of New-Mexico. The Governor, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and all other National officers had gone to CANBY'S camp. Great excitement prevails throughout the Territory. An order has been issued for all arms and munitions of war in the hands of private citizens to be turned over to the Quartermaster's Department.

POWERS OF CONSULS.

Senator TRUMBULL to-day introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Be it enacted, &c., That, whenever the laws of the country, or the treaties of the United States may permit, the Consuls and Commercial Agents of the United States on the Coast of Africa shall have power to entertain and decide upon any cases of libels of vessels which may be seized for being concerned in the slave-trade in the same manner, and to the same extent, as such power is now vested in the Courts of the United States. It shall be the duty of the Consuls, or Commercial Agents, to send to the United States for trial, according to law, the master, crew, or ship's company, of the vessels seized as aforesaid.

CONTRACT FOR ENVELOPES.

NESBIT, of New-York City, obtained the contract for furnishing envelopes and stamps for the Post-office Department for the ensuing four years. The letting occurred to-day.

THE CAVALRY CORPS.

The bill reported in the Senate to-day by the Military Committee, provides for the entire reorganization of the cavalry, the President is to place them all in fifty regiments, each of twelve companies and commanded by a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel and three Majors, to have a Surgeon, Assistant Surgeon, Adjutant, Quartermaster, Commissary and a Vetinary Surgeon at $75 per month. Each company shall have a Captain, First and Second Lieutenants, the latter taken from among the non-commissioned officers.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The only Matinée of the season will be given here to-day, when FLOTOW'S charming opera of "Martha" will be played for the last time. Miss KELLOGG will sustain the *rôle* of *Lady Henrietta*, one of the most agreeable she has yet undertaken. All the leading artists appear in the other characters. Seats can be secured without extra charge.

IRVING HALL.—A grand concert will be given here to-night for the benefit of Mr. GEORGE SCHNEIDER, one of the original founders of the Musical Fund, and a meritorious musician, who is disabled by sickness from pursuing his profession. An orchestra under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN has volunteered for the occasion, and the following artists have undertaken to assist: Signor RIDOLFI, Mr. J. NOLL, Mr. F. BERGNER, Mr. F. J. EBEN, Mr. SCHWARTZ, Mr. LETSCH, and the members of the Harmonia Vocal Society. The programme is as good as the object for which the concert is given.

DEATH OF PAT. MATHEWS.—PATRICK MATHEWS, who was stabbed, in Broadway, near Fifty-first-street, about ten days since, died, at the City Hospital, last evening at 5 o'clock. It was known from the first that the deceased was mortally wounded and his lingering so long was altogether unexpected. He was attended in his last moments by his mother, his sister and brother, as well as a number of sympathizers of the class to which he belonged. An inquest will probably be held in the case to-day. MATHEWS made a will a few days since, leaving $1,000 to one of his brothers now in California, and the remainder of s estate to his mother.

RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.

IMPORTANT ORDER FROM SECRETARY STANTON

Prisoners to be Released on Giving Parole Not to Aid the Enemy.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS IN RELATION TO STATE PRISONERS.—NO. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The breaking out of a formidable insurrection, based on a conflict of political ideas, being an event without precedent in the United States, was necessarily attended with great confusion and perplexity of the public mind.

Disloyalty, before unsuspected, suddenly became bold, and treason astonished the whole world by bringing at once into the field military force, superior in numbers to the standing army of the United States.

Every Department of the Government was paralyzed by treason. Defection appeared in the Senate, in the House of Representatives, in the Cabinet and in the Federal Courts; Ministers and Consuls returned from foreign countries, to enter the insurrectionary councils, or land or naval force; commanding and other officers in the army, and in the navy, betrayed the councils, or deserted their posts, for commands in the insurgent force. Treason was flagrant in the Revenue and the Post-office services, as well as in the Territorial Governments and in the Indian Reserves.

Not only Governors, Judges, legislators, and ministerial officers in the States, but even whole States rushed one after another, with apparent unanimity, into rebellion.

The Capitol was beleagered, and its connection with all the States, cut off. Even in the portions of the country which were most loyal, political combinations and secret societies were found furthering the work of disunion; while from motives of disloyalty or cupidity, or from excited passions or perverted sympathies, individuals were found furnishing men, money, materials of war and supplies to the insurgents' military and naval force. Armies, ships, fortifications, navy-yards, arsenals, military posts and garrisons, one after another, were betrayed or abandoned to the insurgents.

Congress had not anticipated, and so had not provided for the emergency. The municipal authorities were powerless and inactive. The Judiciary machinery seemed as if it had been designed not to sustain the Government, but to embarrass and betray it. Foreign intervention was openly invited, and industriously instigated by the abettors of the insurrection, and it became imminent, and has only been prevented by the practice of strict and impartial justice with the most perfect moderation in our intercourse with other nations.

The public mind was alarmed and apprehensive, though, fortunately, not distracted or disheartened. It seemed to be doubtful whether the National Government, which one year ago had been thought a model worthy of universal acceptance, had indeed the ability to defend and maintain itself. Some reverses, which perhaps were unavoidable, suffered by newly-levied and insufficient forces, discouraged the loyal, and gave new hope to the insurgents. Voluntary enlistment seemed to cease, and desertions commenced. Parties speculated upon the question whether the conscription had not become necessary to fill up the armies of the United States.

In this emergency the President felt it his duty to employ with energy the extraordinary powers which the Constitution confides to him in cases of insurrection. He called into the field such military and naval forces authorized by existing laws and seemed necessary. He directed measures to prevent the use of the Post-office for treasonable correspondence. He subjected to and from foreign countries to new passport regulations; and he instituted a blockade; suspended the *habeas corpus* in various places, and caused persons who were represented to him as being engaged or about to engage in disloyal and treasonable practices, to be arrested by special civil as well as military agencies, and detained in military custody, when necessary, to prevent them and deter others from such practices. Examinations of such cases were instituted, and some of the persons so arrested have been discharged from time to time, under circumstances or upon conditions compatible, as was thought, with the public safety.

Meantime a favorable change of public opinion has occurred. The line between loyalty and disloyalty is plainly defined. The whole structure of the Government is firm and stable. Apprehensions of public danger, and facilities for treasonable practices, have diminished with the passions which prompted the heedless persons to adopt them. The insurrection is believed to have culminated, and to be declining.

The President, in view of these facts, and anxious to favor a return to the normal course of the Administration, as far as regards faith and the public welfare will allow, directs that all political prisoners, or State's prisoners, now held in military custody, be released on their subscribing a parole engaging them to render no aid or comfort to enemies in hostility to the United States. The Secretary of War will, however, in his discretion, except from the effect of this order any persons detained as spies in the service of the insurgents, or others whose release at the present moment may be deemed incompatible with the public safety. To all persons who shall be so released, and shall keep their parole, the President grants an amnesty for any past offences of treason or disloyalty which they may have committed. Extraordinary arrests will, hereafter, be made under the direction of the military authorities alone.

By order of the President,
EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Later from Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 14.

The bark *Thomas Dallett* arrived from Puerto Cabello on the 22d ult.

Venezuela was again in a state of political commotion.

Gen. PAEZ was at Caraccas to take command of the Government forces, and it was reported that no quarter would be given to the Revolutionists.

The Pacific Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The telegaph line hence to San Francisco is beginning to work through with considerable regularity and promptness. To-day the public report from the New-York Associated Press to the Associated Press of San Francisco, which was dispatched at 1½ o'clock, our time, was published in San Francisco at 11¼—two hours ahead of time.

A Benefit Exhibition.

The exhibition of the laughing gas, by Dr. COLTON, drew an immense audience to the Cooper Institute, last Monday evening, and passed off to the great delight of all present. The gas was inhaled by some fifteen or twenty gentlemen, whose performances, under its influence, excited roars of laughter.

It will be seen by the advertisement, that Dr. C. will repeat the exhibition on Monday evening next, and devote the entire net proceeds to the benefit of the "Five Points House of Industry"—one hundred and twenty pupils of this institution giving a concert of thirty minutes to commence the entertainment. It is believed that the performances of these pupils will surprise and delight the audience. To add to the attractions and swell the receipts for this noble charity, *six ladies* will inhale the gas, to close the entertainment.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.—Supreme Court, General Term Calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 18, Nos. 65, 72, 66, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 96, 97, 98, 100. City Court Calendar for Monday, Feb. 17—equity causes, without a jury—Nos. 1, 7, 8, 11, 18, 20, 23, 34, 48, 61, 77, 80, 81, 82, 92.

Before Buying a Sewing-Machine, Examine the different stitches. The leading ones are the Grover & Baker stitch, and the Shuttle or Lock-stitch. Both kinds are manufactured by the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses-Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.

Rupture Cured.—Dr. RIGGS' Multipical Truss challenges the severest criticisms. Water-proof, cleanly and durable; never does injury. Office No. 2 Barclay-st. New-York

Public Speakers and Vocalists.

A NOTED CLERGYMAN and public lecturer says of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES: "In all my lecturing tours I put Troches into my carpet-bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen." Public speakers, vocalists, clergymen, and all others who exercise the voice should never fail of using these Troches. They surpass all other preparations in clearing and strengthening the voice, removing hoarseness, allaying irritation of the throat and as a cough remedy are preëminently the best.—*Troy Whig.*

☞ **Natrona Spirits.** ☜

A perfect substitute for Spirits of Turpentine.
Made by
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 127 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

To Map Agents.

ROANOKE ISLAND, ELIZABETH CITY, EDENTON, FORT HENRY, FORT DONELSON, MILL SPRING, and all other places made noted by the war, are all MAPPED OUT PLAINLY ON H. H. LLOYD & CO.'S LARGE NEW SOUTHERN STATES MAP.

☞ The corrected edition is ready TO-DAY.

Also,
Eight other kinds of War Maps and Charts.
TWO NEW ONES JUST OUT.
Specimens 25 cents each. Postage paid. (Stamps taken.)
See new Catalogue and Circular.
H. H. LLOYD & CO.,
No. 25 Howard-st., N. Y.

Do You Expectorate Blood?

Have You a Cough?
Have You a Sore Throat?
Have You Croup or Hives?
Have You Bronchitis?
Have You Consumption?
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Have You Pains in Your Breast or Sides?
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Have You Pleurisy Pains?
Have You any Pulmonary Affection?

If so, you will find JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT an effectual and unfailing remedy for all Pulmonary Diseases. Sold by HEGEMAN & CO. and druggists generally.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., at retail, by
SILLECK & CO.,
Corner Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

KEHOE—O'KEEFE.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Wm. Clowry, WILLIAM KEHOE to JENNIE, daughter of the late DAVID O'KEEFE, Esq., Gill Abbey, Ireland.

GREENE—BUNCE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at the residence of J. H. Redfield, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, New-York, Dr. A. S. GREENE, of Indiana, to Miss JOSEPHINE BUNCE, daughter of David Bunce, Esq., of this City.

FLYNN—MAY.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, by Rev. Mr. Talkman, D. W. FLYNN to ANNIE MAY, both of New-York.

GORWEZ—PECK.—In Flushing, at St. George's Church, by Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, PHILIP D. F. GORWEZ, of Albany, to CARRIE E., second daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Peck, of the former place.

CORNELL—HADFIELD.—In Buffalo, on Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Wm. Shelton, D. D., S. DOUGLAS CORNELL to LYDIA, daughter of Robert Hadfield, Esq., all of Buffalo.

DIED.

SHIELDS.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Samuel Shields, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 153 Eldridge-st.

TOWNSEND.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Feb. 13, WILLIAM H. TOWNSEND, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Geo. Washington Lodge No. 285, F. A. M., and the Fraternity in general, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 116 6th-av., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

☞ Newark papers please copy.

QUINN.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 14, PATRICK, eldest son of Thomas and Margerry Quinn, aged 20 years, 9 months and 3 days.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 60 Greenwich-av., on Sunday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

BOWES.—In this City, on Thursday night, Feb. 13, of croup, ANDREW BOWES, only son of James Bowes, aged 3 years, 6 months and 6 days.

Funeral from corner of 37th-st. and 9th-av., on Sunday, at 1½ o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMALL.—In this City, on Friday evening, Feb. 14, RANDALL SMITH, son of Wilson and Rebecca Small, aged 20 years and 7 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 266 Henry-st., on Monday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DWIER.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock, WM. H. DWIER, in the 52d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his brother-in-law, R. B. Barber, No. 14 Irving-place, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment, on Monday.

☞ Hartford papers please copy.

KARR.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Feb. 14, CAROLINE NOYES, daughter of Rev. William S. and Lucasta N. Karr, aged 2 years and 8 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at No. 301 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WARNER.—In Williamsburgh, on Thursday, Feb. 13, ELIZABETH, wife of Mr. Thomas Warner, aged 53 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 106 South 5th-st., Williamsburgh, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

JUNE.—In North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, at his brother's residence, JAMES M. JUNE, aged 51 years.

TAYLOR.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Feb. 13, DECATUR F., son of Jacob and Mary E. Taylor, aged 5 years, 2 months and 19 days.

MULFORD.—In Yonkers, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, HELEN, twin daughter of Charles W. and Deborah W. Mulford, aged 2 years and 7 months.

NELSON.—In Greenwood, Orange County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, Mr. DAVENPORT NELSON, formerly of Coldspring, Putnam County, in the 48th year of his age.

HANNA.—In North Belleville, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Mrs. SARAH HANNA, in the 76th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, Samuel Hanna, and of her brother, Ebenezer Deas, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, New-Durham, N. J., at 1 o'clock on Sunday, the 16th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at Hoboken Ferry from 11½ till 12 o'clock.

TUZO.—In Port Royal, S. C., on Sunday, Feb. 9, Capt. BENJAMIN TUZO, late of Bermuda, in the 66th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the house of his son, 115th-st., near Avenue A, this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

HILLARD.—On Monday, Feb. 3, on board the transport *Relief*, of erysipelas CHAS. C. HILLARD, Sailing Master of gunboat *Alabama*, son of the late John Hillard, of Norwich, Conn.

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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, per the United States steamer *Hansa*, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per the *City of Baltimore*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th of February, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
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LAW REPORTS.

Collector's Suit—Appraisement—Burden of Proof.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.
Before Judge Shipman.

John G. Boker vs. *Greene C. Bronson.*—This was an action brought against the defendant, as Collector, to recover back about $1,200, which the plaintiff claimed was illegally exacted by him. The plaintiff imported some brandy in April, 1853, by the ship *Gustave*, and the appraisers at the Custom-house having advanced its value 10 per cent. above the invoice price, the Collector levied upon it an additional penal duty of 20 per cent., in accordance with the eighth section of the Tariff act of 1846. The plaintiff claimed that the appraisement was irregular, and that the appraisers had not examined one out of every ten casks, as required by law. The appraisement itself and the invoice had been lost several years ago, before the former trial of the case, in which the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff. The defendant moved for a new trial, which was granted by Judge NELSON, in order that the defendant might, if possible, find the missing papers. They could not be found, however, and the defendant was compelled to rely upon the entries in the Custom-house books. Evidence as to the appraisement was offered on both sides.

Judge SHIPMAN charged the jury that the burden of proof that an appraisement was had was upon the defendant, but that if there was sufficient evidence to enable the jury to find that such an appraisement was made, the burden then rested upon the plaintiff to show that there were any irregularities in it.

The jury were unable to agree, standing six to six after a long absence. They were accordingly discharged.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Allen.

COFFEE FROM SINGAPORE.

Frederick Spring vs. *Augustus Schell.*—This was an action to recover back about $500 duties levied upon a quantity of coffee imported by the plaintiff from Singapore. The Collector claimed that this coffee was not raised at Singapore, but was imported there from Java, and was therefore liable to duty, while the plaintiff alleged that it was raised at Singapore, and was therefore entitled to come in free. The plaintiff gave evidence to show that some coffee of the poorer sort was raised at Singapore, which was easily distinguishable from the Java coffee, and that this coffee in question was so distinguishable.

Thereupon the jury found for the plaintiff.

For plaintiff, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen.

Jurisdiction of the Marine Court—Is it Governed by the Claim or the Recovery?

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The People of the State of New-York, &c., appellants, vs. *The Marine Court of the City of New-York and Samuel W. Slocum, respondents.*—The defendant Slocum, a resident of Kings County, began actions, by attachment, against the relators, two of whom resided in Brooklyn. The actions were upon promissory notes, and each more than $500; and the counsel for the relators, on the return of the attachment, objected to the jurisdiction of the Court. Alternative writs of prohibition were granted by this Court and were served on the Marine Court and on the plaintiffs in those suits. The writs were subsequently amended.

On the original and amended writs and on the returns thereto, the relators moved at Special Term for absolute writs restraining the Marine Court and the plaintiff in the several suits from further proceedings therein. No material facts set forth in the writs were controverted in the returns. The motions for the absolute writs were denied, and from that decision this appeal is brought.

The grounds of appeal are that no material facts being set-forth in the returns, an answer to the alternative writs, an absolute prohibition should issue as of course. That the affidavits on which the attachments were issued in the Marine Court, were not sucfhient to give that Court jurisdiction, and that the debt in each case in the Marine Court exceeded $500, and so appearing on the application, and in the complaint, the Marine Court had no jurisdiction notwithstanding that no demand is made for a judgment exceeding $500.

One of the points raised by the respondents is, that there is no limit now imposed by the statute as to the amount for which the Marine Court may entertain a suit. The only limit is as to the recovery.

H. D. Sedgwick for Appellants, L. K. Miller for Respondents.

The Liquor Cases, and the Right of Private Parties to Prosecute Them.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.
Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke and Leonard.

The Commissioners of Excise vs. *Robert R. Purdy and Sixty-five Others.*—This was an appeal from an order made by Justice LEONARD, at Chambers, dismissing the complaints in these cases, on the ground that the actions were commenced without a compliance with the statute by the plaintiffs' counsel.

Upon the motion below to dismiss the complaints, it was shown on behalf and in support of the motion, that before commencing these actions counsel neglected to serve ten days' notice and proof of the offence on the Board of Excise Commissioners. It was contended that this not being done, private parties could not prosecute the suits.

The case was then appealed to this Court, the appellants contending that the statute was sufficiently complied with, and that they were authorized to appear. Decision reserved.

Sickles & Cushing for appellants; James M. Smith for respondents.

An Assignment of a Contract as a Consideration for a Note—A Question of Fact Decided.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.
Before Judge Daly.

Henry A. Dedier vs. *Jas. A. Skidding and others.*—This was an action upon a promissory note, made by Stebbins & Skilding to Messrs. Hall & Lowey, of Baltimore, and by them indorsed over to the plaintiff.

The defence was, that the note was given for a difference on a time contract for the sale of pork, in 1857, and that the defendants were the assignees of the contract from Messrs. Dennis & Co. of this City, and that as such assignees they were not responsible for the performance of it, and consequently the note was without consideration.

The plaintiff claimed, that by an agreement between all the partners, the defendants were put in the place of Dennis & Co. The Court charged the jury, substantially, that if such substitution had taken place, the defendants were liable.

The jury thereupon returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. D. E. Forrest for plaintiff; Mr. Carter for defendant.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Edward Riley was tried and convicted of passing a $2 counterfeit bill of the New-Britain Bank, Conn., upon Rudolph Dick, of No. 37 Monroe-street. Remanded for sentence.

No other cause being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 1
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 1
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 5
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 6
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 8
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 15
Hansa	New-York	Bremen	Feb. 15
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Jura	Portland	Liverpool	Feb. 22
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Feb. 25
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Feb. 26
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Norwegian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe, by the *City of Baltimore* and the *Hansa*, will close at the New-York Post-office today, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad).5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

WILLIAM ROBINSON.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, LATE OF LIVERPOOL, in the County of Lancaster, in England, (son of Richard Robinson, of the City of Carlisle, in England aforesaid, weaver, deceased,) who left Liverpool about eleven years ago, and went to reside at New-York, and when last heard of he was trading in coals on the Pennsylvania Canal, is requested to apply to the undermentioned, when he may hear of something to his advantage; or, if dead, any person giving proof of the same, will be rewarded on application to Messrs. STOCKLEY & WRIGLEY, Solicitors, No. 16 Castle-st., Liverpool, England.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at or near Niblo's Garden, A GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, with the owner's name inscribed on the inside of the case. The finder will receive the above reward and no questions asked, by leaving it with JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4, *Times* Building.

FOUND—ABOUT A WEEK AGO, ON PARK-ROW, a large wired young shepherd dog. The owner may have him on proof of property and payment of expenses, at No. 49 Beekman-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ARMY COMMITTEE OF THE NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION will (D. V.) hold a meeting in behalf of the "Christian Commission" (appointed by a Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, and approved by the Government,) at 7½ P. M. on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Pastor, Rev. A. D. GILLETTE, D. D.; Rev. BENJAMIN C. CUTLER, D. D., of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn; Rev. Bishop K. S. JANES, D. D., and either GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, or CHARLES DEMOND, Esq., of Boston, have consented to address the meeting on the work of the "Christian Commission," whose object is to supply the spiritual wants of the army and navy of the United States. A collection will be taken for the necessarily large expense of carrying out this great work, a portion of which will be applied to the printing of "The Soldier's Hymn Book," to be distributed by the ARMY Committee.

REV. D. W. CAHILL, D. D.,
will lecture on
THE ZEAL AND PROGRESSIVE GENIUS OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH,
SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock.
at the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
In aid of the House of Mercy and other charities of the Sisters of Mercy.
ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

FUNERAL SERMON.—REV. JAMES L. PHILLIPS will deliver a discourse on the death of Mrs. LEAH VAN ORDEN, SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in the First Free-Will Baptist Church, 28th-st., between 6th av. and Broadway. The friends and relatives of the family and the public are invited to attend. Preaching at 7½ P. M. Prayer and Conference meeting at 3 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d av. and Irving-place, Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged, and easily accessible church. A cordial welcome for all. Rich and poor meet together; the Lord is the maker of them all.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Between Broome and Spring sts. Rev. MOSES LYON will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor, at 7 o'clock P. M. Experience and prayer-meeting, for the promotion of holiness, at 3 o'clock P. M. Preaching every morning next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

THE BENEFITS OF THE SABBATH.—The fourth of the series of Sabbath Sermons will be delivered by Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, in the Collegiate Church, 5th-av and 29th-st. Revs. Drs. FOSTER and VINTON will continue the course. NORMAN WHITE,
R. S. COOK, Sec'y. Chairman of Sabbath Com.

PREACHING IN FRENCH, BY REV. C MIEL, in New-York, on SUNDAYS, at 3½ o'clock, in the Sabbath school-room of All Souls' Church, corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st., (entrance on the latter,) and in Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS, at 7½ P. M., in the Sabbath school-room of the New Chapel, corner of Clinton and Congress sts.

AT THE FIVE POINTS' HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st., religious services every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, in the chapel, at 3 o'clock. Strangers and friends are cordially invited. "The rich and the poor meet together, the Lord is the maker of them all." Direct route up or down Broadway to Worth-st., thence to the Five Points.

FREE MISSION CHURCH—CORNER MADISON and Gouverneur sts., under care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Morning service at 10½ o'clock A. M. Rev. H. DYER, D. D., (Secretary of Evangelical Knowledge Society,) may be expected to preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Service at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

APPEALS TO THE YOUNG.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will give the next discourse of this series at the 20th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject, *The Life of Principle. What it is, and Why we should Love it.* Sermon in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

REV. MR. FRENCH, JUST RETURNED from Port Royal, will preach in the Church of the Puritans (corner of 15th-st. and Union-square) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Mr. F. will give an account of his tour among the soldiers and ex-slaves, and will present many interesting details.

AT ST. JOHN'S METHODIST CHURCH, 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. NATHAN BROWN, Editor of the *American Baptist*, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Prof. MATTISON, the Pastor, at 7 P. M., on the *Scientific and Rational Proofs of the Soul's Immortality.* A cordial welcome to all strangers.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, looking for the soon coming of Christ, to reign over all the earth, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible Truth are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL BAPTIZE at the close of the morning's sermon on SUNDAY, in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., and deliver his sixth Lecture to Young Men in the evening, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Mr. DOUGHTY will preach a revival sermon in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—17TH-AV., near 125th-st.—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Holiness meeting on TUESDAY, preaching on WEDNESDAY, and prayer meeting on FRIDAY EVENINGS. Daily prayer meeting from 9 to 10 A. M. Seats free.

FOURTH ASSOCIATED REFORMED CHURCH—Rev. W. FERRIE, A. M., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY EVENING, lecture; state and prospects of the Church faithfully represented to a distant Pastor, by his pious and devoted correspondent, A. Macfarlane.

NOTICE.—THE FOURTH OF THE SERIES OF Sermons in behalf of the Charity Fund of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of the City will be preached by Rev. F. D. HUNTINGTON, D. D., of Boston, in Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING next. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

"THE COTTON CITY OF THE POTOMAC AND ITS CITIZENS."—The second sermon of this series will be delivered at the Brooklyn Tabernacle ON SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT. Services to commence at 7½ P. M. Morning service, as usual, at 10½ o'clock.

THE CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—REV. C. C. GOSS will continue the series of discourses on *B. Somebody*, SUNDAY EVENING, at the Lecture-room of the Museum. Strangers and young men will find this a very pleasant place to spend the evening of the Sabbath. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. A. A. WILLETS WILL DELIVER A Lecture in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Bufield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Age, and the Man for It.* Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—15th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS, will deliver, by request, a sermon, SUNDAY EVENING, on the *Second Death* and *Lake of Fire.*—REV. XX., 10-15. Rev. B. PETERS will officiate in the morning.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, will give his fifth practical lecture to the young, on SUNDAY EVENING. The lecture designed for young men. Subject: *The True Laws of Business.* Church corner of 4th and South 3d sts.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST., Rev. WM. P. HAMMOND, pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, Rev. Mr. FRASER. EVENING, at 7, by the Pastor. The public invited.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. SAMUEL M. HASKING, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Williamsburgh, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

THE TIME OF UNPRECEDENTED NATIONAL TROUBLES *about* 1864–69, *accompanying the return of Christ*, Daniel xii. 1, will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. M. BAXTER, in the Episcopal Church of St. Stephen's, corner of Broome and Christie sts., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

AT THE STATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, (near Hoyt,) Brooklyn, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, Pastor, will preach, on SUNDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject—the continuation of the *Prodigal Son.* Sunday-School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION will hold their regular Monthly Meeting on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 17th February, at 7½ o'clock, in the West 23d-st Presbyterian church, near 7th-av. Mr. RALPH WELLS will preside.

CHURCH OF EPIPHANY, STANTON-ST., between Essex and Norfolk sts.—Services at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Assistant Minister of St. Mark's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL—SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av.—Services on LORD'S DAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, URBAN C. BAUMER. Subjects: Morning—*Promise to the Church in Sardis.* Evening—*The Great Gospel Commission.*

NOTICE.—BLEECKER HALL, BLEECKER, CORner of Morton-st. Divine service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Pastor. Subject next Sabbath evening—*The Saints' Heavenly Inheritance.*

REV. E. P. ROGERS, D. D., OF THE FIRST REformed Dutch Church, Albany, will preach before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., next SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

THE THIRD SERMON IN COURSE BEFORE the Young Men's Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner 2d-av., will be delivered NEXT SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. R. S. FOSTER. Young men are cordially invited.

THE PROPHET SNOW, (SO CALLED,) WILL give truthful expositions of Scripture Prophecy, relating to *The Great Tribulation Impending, as the sure Precursor of the Coming of Christ*, ON SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery.

REV. S. F. FARMER, OF WILLIAMSBURGH, will preach in the 28th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs., on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE WILL LECTURE in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Morning subject, *The Origin of the Races*; Evening, *The Hereafter.*

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL—Near 46th-st., Broadway—Rev. L. H. VAN DOREN, Minister. Preaching at 10½ A. M.; Sabbath School at 2 P. M.; the Lord's Supper at 3 P. M. Rev. M. S. HUTTON, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. DYER WILL PREACH AT THE Good Shepherd Church, 54th st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING. Service at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. W. QUIMBY, of Middletown, Conn., preaches on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PREACHING IN FRENCH UP-TOWN.—Rev. M. FIVAS, Pastor of the French Evangelical Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the N. W. Dutch Reformed Church, No. 100 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. The morning service will be held, as usual, in Crosby-st., corner of Grand-st., at 10½ o'clock. Seats free at both places.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable girl a situation as chambermaid in a private boarding-house; has the best of City references from her last employer, with whom she lived three years. Apply at No. 103 West 26th-st., second floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOman wishes a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, in a private family; has the best City reference. Call at No. 282 7th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A superior young woman wishes to engage as above; understands her work thoroughly; is kind and obliging; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a most respectable and intelligent girl, as thorough waitress and chambermaid, having been accustomed to serve in some of the first families in New-York, and can produce the most unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 136 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing and take care of children; best City references given. Call at No. 215 6th av., between 16th and 16th sts., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 47 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., Room No. 12.

AS COOK.—A PROFESSED WOMAN COOK OR housekeeper's situation wanted by one capable of superintending or doing the cooking of any large establishment; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups, and entrées of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner, and is familiar with the serving of supper and dinner parties; the best of reference from the first families; would leave the City. Can be seen at No. 181 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of baking, poultry and game, and all kinds of soups and jellies; would be willing to go in a small family and assist in the washing; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 West 25th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Can give the best of City reference. Call, or address No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman; is a good cook, first-rate baker and understands all kinds of dessert, if required. Has no objection to assist in the washing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 52 Charles-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A young woman, as cook; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; can be seen for two days, at No. 202 East 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Best City reference given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in every department, meats, pastry, jellies, &c. Best of reference given as to character, &c. Can be seen at No. 2 East 23d-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is also a good washer and ironer; best of City references given. Apply at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook; understands meats, pastries, jellies, &c. The best of reference given as to character, capacity, &c. Can be seen at 294 4th-av., near 23d-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 110 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Scotch woman, as cook in a hotel, restaurant, or first-class boarding-house; best City reference given. Call for two days, at No. 37 Oliver-st., near Madison.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 West 18th-st.-place, third floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable young woman as cook, good washer and ironer; has the best of City references. Call at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 13.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED by a respectable German woman a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles thoroughly, and is a good baker. The best City reference. Call at 504 East 4th-st., in the rear basement, near 1st-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A FIRST-class laundress, a situation in a gentleman's family; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; is fully competent to take charge of a laundry; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 249 4th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best of private families. Call at No. 81 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing industrious girl desires a situation, in City or country; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes nice bread, and is willing and obliging; wages not so much an object as a steady place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a neat and tidy girl, to do general housework; can cook, bake, wash and iron first-rate; can milk and make butter; is willing to make herself generally useful; has over three years' country reference. Can be seen at No. 97 4th-av.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—AN ACTIVE AND INdustrious young woman wishes a situation as housework; is a good plain cook and first-rate laundress; has a year and a half reference from last employer. Call at No. 97 4th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; gentlemen's washing carefully done and on reasonable terms, or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 146 State-st., Brooklyn, second door from Boerum-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A SITUATION WANted, by a respectable middle-aged woman, as nurse; is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; is trustworthy in every respect; is willing to make herself generally useful; the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 123 West 33d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young woman whose baby is three months old. Apply at No. 215 6th-av., third-story back room, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WHO went out by the day, being out of employment, wishes to engage in a private family for the two coming months; wages no object; wants a home; had fifteen years' practice making family clothing; has the best of City references for ability and character. Apply at No. 211 7th-av., over the store, between 24th and 25th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young lady, to go out to work in a family; has her own Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine; will go out by the month. Apply at No. 503 2d-av., corner 30th-st., third floor, front room. Call for two days.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A respectable Scotch Protestant girl wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or to take charge of an invalid lady, or to assist in the charge of children; is kind and obliging, with good reference. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 44 East 32d-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as seamstress and waitress, or as family seamstress; is quick at the needle; makes shirts; wages $7 per month; City or country. Call, or address, at No 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WHO THOROughly understands her business wants a situation as waitress in a small private family, or a respectable private boarding-house. Can be seen till suited at No. 151 Elizabeth-st., first floor, up stairs; good reference given.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent tidy girl, who refers to her last employer, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; is fully competent; no objection to Brooklyn or Staten Island; wages $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants will find the largest old-established institute on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish, American, and Protestant women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready. Small girls for good homes.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business, and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call or address a note to S. Y., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable man who understands his business; has had much experience; is a good and careful driver; would take a groom's place; will be willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address T. B., at Mr. Walters' saddlery store, No. 985 Broadway, corner of 26th-st., or Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a steady, sober man; has had several years' experience; is a good vegetable gardener; can produce good City and country reference; would be willing to make himself useful in any way. Address J. D., Station D, Post-office, or Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman would like to meet with a situation as coachman, or coachman and gardener, and to make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; can furnish first-class City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A SITUATION IN A STAPLE DRY goods house, as purchaser and salesman of notions or hosiery; has had several years' experience in buying and selling that class of goods, and am well posted in either department; can give the best of reference; or would take an interest and advance $5,000. Address NOTIONS, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a single young man, as coachman and groom and plain gardener; no objections to City or country; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—A SCOTCHMAN, WHO IS A thoroughly competent farmer, wishes a situation; is married—no incumbrance. Call on or address D. McMILLAN, at Smith's seed store, No. 71 Liberty-st.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as gardener, by a man who has been brought up to the profession in Europe, and has had fifteen years' practice in this country; understands the management of greenhouse, hothouse and grapery, as well as the thorough cultivation of fruits, vegetables and flowers, the soil and situation adapted to their growth; also, the ornamental planting of trees, &c., &c.; testimonials and references will be found satisfactory, from gentlemen in this vicinity, for capability, honesty and sobriety. Address J. E., Alfred Bridgman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a man who thoroughly understands the culture and management of the forcing of grapes, likewise the culture of stove and green-house plants; also, kitchen fruit and flower garden, together with all the other branches of the business. Address, for four days, CALLADON, at Mr. A. Reid's, Seedsman and Florist, No. 807 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to get a situation for a first-class gardener; one of the most competent; has had long experience in growing grapes, hot-house and green-house plants, flowers, fruit and vegetables; also, the tastefully laying out and beautifying of grounds; is a respectable, steady, industrious man, with a nice small family. Terms moderate. Address FLORIST, Box No. 214 *Times* Office, till suited.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a man with a small family; understands every branch of gardening, vegetables, fruit trees, flowers, shrubbery, out-door grapes and forcing grapery, &c., &c., &c. Best of City references given. Address T. K., care of Eugene A. Baumann, landscape gardener, Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a steady, active man, single; understands the management of hot-houses and green-houses, kitchen gardens and flower gardens, painting and glazing his frames; has good reference from the gentlemen he lived with. Apply at Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 71 Liberty-st., for C. N., for three days.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCHman, a single man, a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches. A note addressed to A. Reid's seed store, No. 807 Broadway, or to A. Smith's, No. 71 Liberty-st., will meet with prompt attention.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A GENERAL BUSIness man, who is competent to do anything that a first-class gardener can do, wishes to meet an employer. His wife can act as cook, laundress or dairy woman, if required. References from some of the finest places in this country. Address KENT, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Wanted, an engagement by a Scotchman as head gardener and farmer; wife will attend dairy and poultry; no incumbrance; reference unexceptionable. Address ABERDEEN, No. 18 Market-st.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a Protestant Englishman, a situation as groom and coachman in a private family; has had many years' experience in England, and understands the care and treatment of horses thoroughly; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Can be seen at the Veterinary Surgeon's, No. 98 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for three days; or a letter addressed W. P. will be attended to.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, by a Protestant married man, a situation as groom and coachman; has no objection to City or country; is sober, steady, willing and obliging, as his reference will certify; is also a good milker, and would take care of a cow, if required. A note addressed to C. WALKER, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or No. 241 1st-av., second floor, back room, will be attended to until the 17th inst.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation in the above capacity; is fully competent and understands his business in every respect. Has long and satisfactory reference from the most respectable families in the City. Address or call, P. O. S., No. 10 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN desires a situation as waiter in a private family; is fully competent, and has good City reference for sobriety, honesty and capability. Address, for two days, R. F., at J. J. Morris' grocery, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

AS WAITER—COOK.—WANTED, BY TWO first-class servants, situations in a gentleman's family; one as man waiter and the other as woman cook; both understand their duties thoroughly and can be well recommended. Call on or address MICHAEL CONKLIN, No. 45 Franklin-st., between Broadway and Elm-st.

HEAD WAITER, PRIVATE WAITER, carver, or night watchman's permanent situation wanted, by a steady man; has the best of references. Address J. A., Box No. 193 *Times* Office, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of intelligence, industry and good habits, 25 years of age. He is desirous to engage with some well-established manufacturer, merchant or tradesman, or to take charge of a mercantile office. Can give references as to his character, &c. Address W. P., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A BOY.—WANTED, A SMART BOY, OF RESpectable family, for a banking office; must reside at home; salary first year, $50. Address, with name of parents and residence, Box No. 1,898 Post-office.

A BOY.—WANTED, IN AN INSURANCE OFFICE, a boy living with his parents; salray $100 the first year. Address Box No. 3,533 Post-office.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a good cook, washer and ironer, at No. 221 West 34th-st.

WANTED—SIX MEN FOR STEAMERS, TWO porters, clerk for a shipping office, wages $10 per week. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.
SPINK, Agent.

SALESMEN WANTED—IN A HAT AND straw goods jobbing business. Address Box No. 2,678 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARMS FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a number of excellent farms in Wawarsing, Ulster County, and Fallsburgh, Sullivan County, N. Y. They will be sold at low rates. Title good; terms easy. If the purchaser desires, I will agree to buy all the grain he may want to sell for five years, at prices above New-York City market; also the hay for the same time, at fair prices. For particulars, address M. T. MORSS, Woodburn, Sullivan County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire

FINANCIAL.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MUTUAL LIFE
SURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending the 31st day of January, 1862:

Net cash assets 1st of February, 1861.....$6,939,856 74

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

For Premiums and Policy Fees	$1,111,789 12	
For Interest	481,030 00	
From Agents for Sundry Balances of Accounts	912 19	$1,593,731 31
Total		$8,583,587 05

DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Paid Claims by Death	$320,400 00	
Paid Additions to same	30,784 75	
Paid Surrendered Policies	222,809 32	
Paid Annuities	11,963 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	978 13	
Paid Profit and Loss	21,267 21	
Paid Commissions	47,482 18	
Paid Expenses, viz.: Exchange, Postage, Advertising, Taxes, Salaries, Rent, Printing and Stationery, Advertising, Fuel, Medical Examinations, &c.	26,135 74	$743,820 76
Net cash assets 1st February, 1862		$7,839,766 29

Invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$421,433 82
Bonds and Mortgages	6,536,924 41
United States Stocks	783,782 50
Real Estate	76,513 24
Due from Agents	21,112 32—$7,839,766 29
Add interest accrued, but not yet due	90,000 00
Add deferred Premiums (estimated)	135,000 00
Add arrears of Premiums in course of transmission	21,492 48
Gross assets 1st February, 1862	$8,086,258 77

	No. of Policies.	Amount.
At risk, Feb. 1, 1861	12,591	$37,397,583
Issued during the year	1,221	3,816,325
Total	13,812	$41,213,908
Deduct forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead	1,717	5,789,899
In force Feb. 1, 1862	12,095	$35,424,009
Of which are:		
For Life	11,542	$33,599,009
For Endowment Assurances	403	1,352,000
For short terms	150	473,000
Total	12,095	$35,424,009

Increase in net cash assets for the year.....$849,909 55

Decrease in the amount at risk for the year.....$1,973,574

Circulars containing the Rates of Premium and a full explanation of the new scheme of Survivorship Annuities, may be had on application at the office of the Company in a few days.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDK. S. WINSTON,	WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	WILLIAM A. HAINES,
WILLIAM MOORE,	EZRA WHEELER,
ROBERT H. McCURDY,	M. M. FREEMAN,
ISAAC G. PEARSON,	WELLINGTON CLAPP,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
WM. J. BUNKER,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM BETTS,	SEYMOUR L. HUSTED,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	DAVID HOADLEY,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	WILLIAM V. BRADY,
ALEX. W. BRADFORD,	W. E. DODGE,
JOHN M. STUART,	GEORGE S. COE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	WM. M. VERMILYE,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,	JOHN E. DEVELIN,
W. SMITH BROWN,	RICHARD PATRICK.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term: the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE UNITED STATES, dated Aug 19, last, and payable three years from date, are hereby notified that provision is made for the payment in coin of the coupons of semi-annual interest, which will become due on the 1th inst. All such coupons, together with schedules showing the number and amount of each coupon, and the aggregate sum of each parcel, must be presented for examination and verification at least three full business days before payment. *The coupons cannot be received through the mails, but must be presented in person, or through an agent in New-York.* JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1862.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED by the Secretary of the Treasury to receive on deposit United States Notes, as a temporary loan, for which interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum will be paid, together with the principal, in like currency, on demand after ten days' notice. JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer U. S.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
And TREASURY NOTES bought and sold by
LAWRENCE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE 8% PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COVINGTON AND LEXINGTON RAILROAD CO.—The Covington and Lexington Railroad being unable to pay the principal of the above bonds, maturing on the 1st of March, 1862, and which is due in some for ten years, and proposes to issue new coupon bonds to be attached to the bonds. Holders are requested to present the bonds for the new coupon sheet to
SCHUCHARDT & GERHARD, No. 20 Nassau-st.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Commissioners ... hereby give notice that they desire to purchase on the 1st day of ... next, a part of the Sinking Fund Bonds of the ... Sealed proposals will be received at the Bank of North America, New-York, until the 1st of March, address ... the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company.

THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, ... 58 Wall-st., New-York, Feb. 3, 1862.—The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company on the third TUESDAY of this month, the 18th inst. The poll will be held open between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN BAKER, Sec'y.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—8:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 6 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk. Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3½ P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:50 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:45 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (unconded.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James slip and 30th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 8 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip, East river, Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 4 o'clock. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor Monday and Thursday afternoons at 4 o'clock.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M. Passengers can remain on board till morning without charge.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.
LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
A Semi-annual interest Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order,
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, 25th January, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of Six per cent on the Capital Stock, payable on demand. They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per cent. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash, on and after the 11th day of February next. Also, a Scrip Dividend of Twenty per cent., (20) on ALL policies that terminated during the year ending 31st December, 1861, which Scrip will be deliverable on and after the 15th day of March next. All policies issued by this Company participate in the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per cent. on and after the 20th day of February inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the transfer agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the Office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days, will be paid at the Treasurer's office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Feb. 13, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. of the net earnings of the last three months, payable at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, 20th inst.
The transfer books will close on the 15th, and reopen on the 22d inst. By order of the Board.
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, NO. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a Half Per Cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after Feb. 15, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 4, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared the usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and one-half per cent. for the past six months, payable to stockholders on demand. By order of the Board.
R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 48 Wall-st., Feb. 6, 1862.—The Trustees of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. payable to stockholders on or after the 10th inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, one of the most elegant assortments of first-class furniture ever offered, comprising elegant rosewood parlor suites, in various coverings; black walnut library and dining-room suites, in reps; superb rosewood round-cornered bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, do. in black walnut, finished in oil; superb rosewood and black walnut armoir-a-glace and wardrobes, elegant secretary and library bookcases, superb marble-top etageres and buffets, extension tables, rosewood and black walnut centre tables, hall racks, tables and chairs, and other elegant furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. Will SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., household furniture, consisting of Brussells and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood bedsteads, rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, gilt frame pier mirrors, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, black walnut and oak marble-top buffets, mahogany card tables, mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, hair cloth, and oak bookcases, mahogany chairs, in hair cloth, black walnut cane-seat chairs, mahogany breakfast tables, sofa lounges, in green leather, mahogany office desks, black walnut standing desks, arm and easy chairs, mahogany quartette, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, mahogany bedsteads, iron bedsteads, china, crockery and glass ware, iron ware, &c.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—The United States ... the brig *North Star* and cargo captured as a prize ... in pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause, on the 14th day of February, 1862, the undersigned Prize Commissioners will expose to sale at public auction, on the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock at noon, at the Phenix yard, in the City of Brooklyn, the cargo of the aforesaid brig, consisting of 1,755 barrels of spirits of turpentine, 18 barrels of crude turpentine, 62 barrels of resin, 248 pounds of beeswax, and a box of hardware, be the quantity thereof more or less, the term of sale will be cash
New-York, Feb. 15, 1862.
F. H. OWEN, H. H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, FEB. 20, AT 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, four story brown stone front house and lot, No. 21 West 41st-st. Also, lease of lots No. 466 and 468 West 41st-st., and 6 Bloomingdale-road, adjoining, which be sold separately or together. Also, three lots on south side 143d-st., 200 feet west of 8th-av., 25x100. Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Feb 17, at 7 o'clock, Private Library of valuable English and American books, in various branches, including many scarce and choice works, and a large collection of miscellaneous literature, &c.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, sofa beds, wash stands, hat racks, cottage suites, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, feather beds, mattresses, blankets, sprads, table linen, mirrors, lamps, glass and crockery ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock, in front of Store No. 23 Nassau-st., one six-seat Westchester coach and two four-seat Rockaways, in good order and built in the most substantial manner, and lined through.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1862.
THE MAYOR CONGRATULATES THE citizens of New-York on the brilliant success of the National arms in the capture of Roanoke Island, Elizabeth City, Edenton and Fort Henry, and the hearty welcome of the flag of the Union along the banks of the Tennessee to the head of its navigable waters in the State of Alabama.
In public recognition of the importance of these events, it is directed that at noon on Saturday, the 15th inst., one hundred guns be fired from the Battery and from Madison Square; and that during that day the flags be raised upon the public buildings.
It is also requested that the owners and masters of vessels in port, and the occupants of private buildings will, wherever practicable, display the National banner.
Given under my hand, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 14th day of February, A. D. 1862.
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL Persons having claims against the estate of Ebenezer Clemo, late of the City of New-York, chemist, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 292 West 22d-st., on or before the 24th day of July next.
WILLIAM MACKENZIE, Administrator.
JAN. 14, 1862.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.
PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE OF PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses, and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 609 BROADWAY,
WILLIAMS & ORVIS'
CELEBRATED DOUBLE-THREAD FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES,
From $25 to $50.
These machines have long been known in New-England and the Western States, where they have earned a richly merited popularity. We feel confident that their excellence and simplicity will speedily win an enviable reputation in New-York also, and we invite all interested to call and inspect them at our
SALESROOM,
No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited

PRINTING.

STEAM JOB PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors east of Nassau.

BURNING FLUIDS, OILS, &C.

J. S. STANTON, MANUFACTURER
OF
COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, AND BURNING FLUID, DEALER IN
ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT
NO. 132 MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LAKMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. 68th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copahin, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; DEXTER & CO., No. 143 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.
For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.
Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.
N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.
Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK.
But everything as clear as the sun at noonday, after reading that popular illustrated medical work, entitled HUMAN FRAILTY, published by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 149 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Price 25 cents. Sent free everywhere. Summary of the virtues of Triesmar, Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Triesmar No. 1 removes completely all physical impediments to marriage, and invigorates the exhausted system. Triesmar No. 2 quickly cures all primary symptoms, obviating the necessity of locking up the system with mercurial medicines. Triesmar No. 3 is the great European remedy for confirmed cases, ill effects from mercury, and for the entire removal of all impurities. Price $3, or four cases in one for $9, which saves 25 per cent. Sent free, saving $9. Packets packed, secured from observation, and sent to any part of the world, on receipt of remittance. Consultations daily, from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 o'clock. N. B.—Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 191 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and by T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTION WATER.
THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating. For sale by all Druggists. Price $1. WM. B. GREGG & CO., Proprietors. Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Habits before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*
Mailed by C. Warner, No. 1 Vesey-st., College, No. 561 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 30 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Free $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. Ward, No. 12 Laight-st. Receives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. DR. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases. Frequently unsuccessfully treated for the erroneous treatment on of disease, nothing beside can possibly be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores enfeebled to the most shattered constitutions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Lozenges, the great preventive of disease. Those who have used them say they are without them. Price, $2 per dozen, mailed free on receipt of the price. Address DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and graduate of the same, has removed to 25 Bond-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices, No. 20 centre-st., between Lafayette and Bleecker, with a private entrance at No. 25. Only Hall-place where he can be consulted with the most implicit confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in this practice, especially, three of which have been at the head of the Institution, have enabled him to become a cure in every case undertaken, no matter how obstinate. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated in the most scientific principles. N. B.—A graduate of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 D. ANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, renders Dr. C. able to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduate of the Medical College, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—DR. A. M. MACRICHAT, late Surgeon of the Royal Navy, has published the 36th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by enclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Southern man, who has effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work. Considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-Office, Albany, N. Y.

SAVE YOUR CHILDREN!—THE PUBLIC will be glad to know that Dr. CHAPMAN'S celebrated CROUP AND COUGH SYRUP, an infallible cure for that dangerous and often fatal disease, the Croup, is manufactured and sold, wholesale and retail, by WM. CHAPMAN & CO., No. 12 Fulton-st., New-York; also, by A. B. & D. SANDS, corner of Fulton and William sts., and druggists in general.

YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—YOUNG MAN—Have you contracted that body-destroying vice by indulging in secret habits? Cure that disgusting disease at once. DR. RODMAN'S Specific Drops never fail. D. S. BARNES, Sole Agent, No. 202 Broadway, New York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and to whom disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of J. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 62 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.
au24-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

FOR SALE—A LARGE JEWELER'S SAFE, Herring's make; for sale low. Inquire at No. 78 Nassau-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
	SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 26.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE.—By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States, are required to provide themselves with Passports, directions for obtaining which may be had at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
ETNA	SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Mar. 1,

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First cabin to London	$80	Steerage to London	$33
First cabin to Paris	$85	Steerage to Paris	$35
First cabin to Hamburg	$85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Rates from Liverpool or Queenstown: 1st cabin, $75, $85, and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Tickets can be bought here at these rates, enabling people to send for their friends.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EWEN & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

MONDAY, 3d March.	SATURDAY, 26th April.
SATURDAY, 29th March.	SATURDAY, 24th May.

Passage money to Nassau.....$15
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANDEN commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 6 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship ROANOKE leaves Pier No. 11 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, March 1, 1862, at 12 o'clock. LUDLAM & BENEKEN.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A HOME, AND SUPERIOR POSITION in a family by a lady, in which to teach music, either in the family or school by devoting only the very smallest salary required; she can also take charge of children; is a church singer, better when required; can assist in concert, oratorio, recitation, reader, companion, teacher of music, English, drawing, painting; has a large experience; highest references and references to prominent families in New-York, where she has been engaged. Address Miss LIVINGSTONE, care of Box No. 106 Greenbush, Rensselaer County, New-York.

ANNA M. GRADUATE OF GOUCH THAN two years' experience, wishes a few pupils or school to teach. She has been principal of various institutions in this State and New-England, and for the last few years has taught in City schools and in families. Terms moderate. Address J. O. N. GODFREY, Union square Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR THE City, a lady between 25 and 35 years of age, speaking French with a pure accent, and capable of instructing in music, vocal and instrumental, also in the usual branches of a thorough English education. Apply at No. 157 West 23d-st., on Monday next, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

AN NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG German girl, well accomplished, wishes to be removed in a school, or as nursery governess, to fifty references. Apply at No. 149 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, in the gents'

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

[Continued from First Page.]

Hiram Sheffield, Co. E.
Cyrus Agens, Co. E—slight.
Otto Steum, Co. E. East Barrington—hips.
Chas. L. Clark, Co. E, Wilbraham—throat.
Total, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts, 10.

Tenth Connecticut.

Benj. Jepson, Captain Co. K, New-Haven—head.
Robt. Leggett, Captain Co. H, New-London—thigh.
Wm. M. Webb, Sergeant Co. H, New-London—wounded in the knee.
Eugene A. Root, Corporal Co. B, Coventry—hand.
George Cook, Corporal Co. D, Sautsbury—knee.
Henry Hough, Corporal Co. H, East Lyme—arm.
Alexander Palmater, Corporal Co. D, Pine Plains, N. J.—wounded in the foot.
Jedediah R. Gay, Corporal Co. H, Montville—hip.
G. W. Ramsay, Co. A, West Winstead—chest.
Halsva Colbert, private Co. H—wounded in the leg.
Thomas Graff, private Co. H—wounded in chest.
Peter Denike, private Co. H—wounded in the leg.
Peter Slade, private Co. H—hip amputated.
William Ride, private Co. H—wounded in the thigh.
Haiso B. Calvert, private Co. H—wounded in leg.
Patrick Druckey, private Co. H—wounded in leg.
P. Bartholomew, private Co. H, Derby—dangerously wounded in the groin.
Geo. Brown, private Co. H—wounded in the leg.
Wm. Bailey, private Co. H—wounded in the thigh.
Chas. H. Daniels, private Co. H—in the wrist.
Fred. C. Douglass, private Co. H—in the shoulder.
James Gaffney, private Co. H. Brookline—thigh.
Henry J. Haff, private Co. H—wounded in the arm.
H. L. Parker, private Co. A, New-Haven—in knee.
Samuel O. Frost, private Co. A, Guilford—in hand.
Wm. A. Thrall, private Co. A, Wallingford—wounded in the finger.
A. P. Todd, private, Hampden—two fingers amputated.
Frank Rainor, private, Southington—leg, severe.
Thos. G. Stillman, private, Essex—head.
Elizur C. Johnson, private, Bramford—arm.
Alexander Dwight, private, Co. D—wounded in leg.
Wm. B. Davis, private, Co. D—lower jaw.
Reuben R. Speed, private, Co. D, Dutchess County, N. Y—wounded in hand.
R. L. Hurlburt, private, Co. D, Litchfield—wounded in the leg, severe.
Edward F. Brigg, private, Co. D, Warren—wounded in the leg, severe.
Orville Oven, private, Co. D, Morchil—wounded in the head, severe.
L. G. Lane, private, Co. D, Kent—shoulder.
Levi A. Hamblin, private, Co. D, Washington—wounded in the hip.
Geo. W. Newell, private, Co. D, Sanlsbury—leg.
Wm. H. Pectall, private, Co. D, Columbia County—wounded in the hip.
Jeremiah Collins, private, Co. F, Baltic—wounded in the ankle, severe.
Geo. P. Robbins, private, Co. I—wounded in thigh.
Wm. S. Brockway, private, Co. A—wounded in leg.
Total Tenth Connecticut, 33.

Fifty-first New-York.

Jas. Hamilton, Sergeant, Co. A—throat.
Wm. Cody, private, Co. A—wounded in the leg.
Wm. Smith, private, Co. A—wounded in shoulder.
Robert Silver, private, Co. A—wounded in thigh.
Daniel C. Davidson, private, Co. A—side.
Henry Falley, private, Co. A—wounded in head.
Total Fifty-first New-York, 6.

Ninth New-Jersey.

August Armstrong, Sergeant, Co. H—in the head.
John J. Eckie, private, Co. A, Kintercomuack, N. J.—3 fingers amputated.
William H. Lebone, private, Co. B—finger amputated.
Ferdinand Disbro, private, Co. B, Washington River, N. J.—compound fracture.
Joseph Hintage, private, Co. C, Cape May, N. J.—wounded severely in the leg.
James Hickman, private, Co. C, Jersey City—hand.
Willian Phillips, private, Co. D, Ocean Co., N. J.—slight scalp wound.
George Worth, private, Co. D—chest, severely.
David A. Johnson, private, Co. D—neck, slightly.
Daniel Blake, private, Co. F—side, severely.
Benjamin Ruddinger, private, Co. G, Elizabeth City—wounded in the head.
Victor Williamson, private, Co. G—lower jaw.
Edward Clayton, private, Co. H, Belvidere, N. J.—wounded in the mouth slightly.
Jonathan Burl, private, Co. K—leg amputated, dangerous.
George P. Dobbs, private—wounded in the head.
William Aumack, private, Co. H, Stillwater, N. J.—wounded in the arm.
William Jackson, private, Co. B, Union Guard—left scapula, ball extracted.
John Sadler, private, Co. B, Baltimore, Md.—wounded in the leg and foot.
Total, Ninth New-Jersey, 18.
Grand total wounded, 158.

KILLED.

No official list of the killed had been made out up to the time the dispatch steamer left Roanoke Island. From memoranda of our Reporter the following were among those who fell during the action and died on the field or in the hospital:

Col. Charles L. Russell, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.
Lieut. John Goodwin, Jr., Twenty-third Massachusetts, Co. B, of Marblehead.
James Haverstock, of Worcester, Mass., Co. C.
Michael Brasnihan, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Co. E, Worcester.
Eugene Gautner, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Co. G, Worcester.
Valentine Suter, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Co. I, Oxford.
Levi Ball, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Gardner.
Thomas Kelly, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, N. E. Village.
Thomas M. Magee, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, Douglass, Mass.
Henry W. Battles, Twenty-first Massachusetts, Co. D.
Wm. Hodgman, Twenty-first Massachusetts, Co. D.
Corporal Geo. W. Henry, of Co. C.
Samuel D. Sargeant, of Co. C.
Joseph Hammond, of Co. B.
Dwight Lester, Tenth Connecticut, Co. H.
Lieut. Stillman, Tenth Connecticut.
Wm. H. Banker, Fifty-first New-York, Co. I.
Nicholas Darling, Fifty-first New-York, Co. A.
Lieut.-Col. Vigier de Monteil, late of the Fifty-third New-York, (D'Epineuil Zouaves,) who fell leading a charge of the Hawkins' Zouaves along with Major Kimball. Total, 19.

CARING FOR THE WOUNDED.

Those who fell with serious wounds were carried to places in the rear, where, on the left of the road, and not over a third of a mile from the enemy's position, the regimental surgeons gave their attention to those whose condition required it. Balls were extracted, limbs amputated, and wounds dressed. Here lay Col. RUSSELL, who had fallen but a few moments before. A man belonging to the Ninth New-Jersey, had just had both legs amputated below the knees, and had scarcely recovered from the effects of the operation. About twenty-five persons were congregated at this spot, and Dr. DERBY, of the Twenty-third Massachusetts, assisted by other surgeons, was laboriously engaged relieving them. A large part of the wounded had been conveyed on stretches to the farm-house near the landing. As they were carried by, each man would stretch out a hand and call out, "Go in, boys, we are giving it to 'em," or some such encouraging words. The body of Lieut.-Col. DE MONTEIL was carried from the field on a litter, covered with his cloak.

PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY—A REBEL BULL RUN.

Gens. FOSTER and PARKE took a survey of the rebel trophies, and while the troops were enjoying their triumph, and persons were gathering up relics from the field, Gen. RENO formed the troops of his brigade into line, and immediately started on the track of the retreating rebels. They had taken the main road toward the north end of the island, and all along their way were scattered equipments of every kind, arms, bowie-knives, blankets, provisions, and every article that could in any way impede their march. They had also carried along with them some of their wounded officers, as stretchers stained with blood were met with from time to time, which had evidently contained the wounded. The Twenty-first Massachusetts pushed on in advance, and as they came out upon the beach on Roanoke Sound, opposite Nag's Head, the rebels were seen retreating across in small boats. One small boat-load, with a sailboat, had started with some thirty persons, among them Captains SMITH and O. JENNINGS WISE, the latter badly wounded. Gen. RENO ordered five companies of the Twenty-first Massachusetts to scour the beach, which they did right and left. The boats were hailed and ordered to return. On being threatened with a volley if they did not do so, they pulled back to the shore and surrendered to Maj. CLARK. Other retreating boats were fired upon which refused to return. A contraband gave information that several rebels were concealed in a house near by, who were found and captured.

THE REBEL HOSPITAL.

Following close upon the rear of the troops I crossed over to the right of the road leading toward "Shallowbag Bay," where, in an open field, the New-York Ninth (HAWKINS' Zouaves) had stacked their muskets, and the soldiers were already engaged in picking fowls and skinning pigs for their evening meal. Here was the house which the rebels had taken possession of for their hospital. On entering it I found every room occupied by wounded men, some of whom were undergoing operations, while others were awaiting their turn. On a low cot in one of the corner rooms, covered with a coarse quilt, lay the quivering form of a pale young man, apparently not over 35 years of age. His countenance indicated great suffering, and as he turned occasionally from side to side he gave vent to groans which indicated the intense pain caused by his wounds. I had never seen him before, but no one who had ever seen the eccentric genius of "Occoquon" could fail to recognise him as the son of HENRY A. WISE. His haggard face, stretched upon that mean cot, in this obscure and poverty-struck dwelling, most forcibly conjured up in my mind the image of JOHN BROWN, as he lay bleeding and unpitied in the Court-room of Charlestown. Here died O. JENNINGS WISE, the most mischievous and persistent of all the young men of Virginia in fanning, by his contributions to the Richmond *Enquirer*, the flame of disunion in the Old Dominion. By permission of Gen. BURNSIDE his remains would be delivered to his friends. His father, at the same time, was reported lying dangerously ill, of pleuro-pneumonia, at Nag's Head.

It was now 2 o'clock P. M., and the brigade halted for half an hour to obtain refreshments. They then started in the track of the rebel retreating army, which had taken the road toward Camp Georgia, 3½ miles distant. Company E, Twenty-first Massachusetts was thrown forward as an advance-guard, and when within three-quarters of a mile of the rebel camp they came suddenly upon a party of skirmishers, who fired upon them out of a wood. Forty men had been thrown out as skirmishers, but no one was hit. Their fire was returned, which killed three of the rebels and wounded as many others. A halt was ordered and the Union men were ordered to fix bayonets, preparatory to a charge. Soon after, a person was observed advancing, with a white handkerchief upon the end of his sword. He proved to be Lieut.-Col. POOR, who asked to see the Commander of the Union forces. Lieut. HOYEY then conducted him before Gen. FOSTER, when the following conversation ensued:

Col. POOR—Are you the Commander of the Union forces?

Gen. FOSTER—Yes, Sir.

Col. POOR—I came, Sir, to ask what terms of capitulation you will grant to our army.

Gen. FOSTER—None whatever, Sir. Nothing but immediate and unconditional surrender.

Col. POOR then received permission to go and consult Col. SHAW, who soon after appeared and made a surrender of all the troops under his command. Gen. RENO soon afterward arrived and took possession of the rebel camp, stationing the Twenty-first Massachusetts, who were drawn up in front of the barracks.

Col. WHARTON J. GREEN, who had arrived from Elizabeth City late on Saturday with a force of some 500 men, on reaching the rebel camp, where he expected to meet his friends and march against the Yankees, found that objectionable class of people in possession of "the mud sills of the town," and were caught in their own trap. They surrendered at discretion. The party who had been chartered to bring them down, on hearing of the rebel defeat, ran away with the vessels, leaving them in the lurch. Col. GREEN made a graceful surrender. He couldn't well help it, though he didn't enjoy the joke.

Here 1,300 troops laid down their arms and surrendered as prisoners to Gen. FOSTER. Another regiment of some 700 men surrendered to Gen. RENO, and about 200 capitulated to Gen. PARKE. Company I was detailed to take charge of the prisoners, and Company C, under Major CLARK, was detailed to receive and count the arms. They consisted of flint-lock muskets, make at Springfield; Mississippi rifles, and some percussion locks. All the arms, guns, pistols and swords, were of poor quality and in bad condition.

The officers and men were without uniforms, and generally dressed in coarse negro clothes. Some of the officers had on broadcloth coats, shoulder-straps and epaulets. The swords were mostly old French duelling swords.

Col. FERRERO, upon his arrival, placed his regiment around the entire camp.

The troops, as a whole, were warmly, but very coarsely clad, and, in the variety of their costumes, resembled very much Falstaff's ragged regiment. Their blankets are mostly made out of woolen carpeting, which appears to have been woven into this shape for the use of the troops.

REBEL OFFICERS WHO SURRENDERED.

Thirty-first and Eighth North Carolina Infantry.

Col. L. V. Jordan. Major J. J. Yates.
Lieut.-Col. D. G. Towle. Dr. H. R. Worthington.

Captains.

Conway Goodwin, G. Picot,
C. W. Knight, W. D. Jones,
E. R. Liles, J. A. D. McKay,
L. C. Manly, Joseph Whitty
J. Miller.

First Lieutenants.

W. H. Hartman, J. H. Hughes,
S. J. Latham, J. Pinsin,
Wm. Parker, F. B. Perry,
Quinten Ulrz, C. H. Caffalo,
H. B. Jordan, L. J. Bowen.

Second Lieutenants.

R. Stearall, J. W. Holden,
M. Z. Leaky, S. P. Collins,
S. W. Morrisett, J. A. Slaughter,
S. H. Hyman, S. B. Poole,
C. B. Lindsay, W. Debnaur,
S. Crumb, Wm. Pulley,
T. H. Wray, W. A. Prince,
Anderson Betts, Wm. Pearson,
R. L. Bryant, T. H. Garkins.

Eighth North Carolina State Troops.

Colonels.

H. M. Shaw, George Williamson.

Captains.

James W. Hinton, Charles J. Jones,
J. M. Whitson, Edward C. Yellowby,
H. McRae, Rufus A. Barrick,
And. J. Rogers, Gastin D. Cobb.
Jos. M. Williams, P. A. Kennerly.

First Lieutenants.

Wm. H. Bailey. Wm. M. Walker,
T. J. Jarvis, A. J. Hines,
Charles H. Barron, Jacob Tile,
Arch. H. Gregory, Julius A. Wright.
J. M. Murchison,

Second Lieutenants.

B. F. Simmons, Leonard Henderson,
Enoch F. Baxter, C. D. Rounstree,
T. W. Davis, W. N. Pabbs,
W. L. S. Townsend, Jonas Cook,
Robert B. Gilliam, H. C. McAllister,
J. C. Cooper, S. M. Butler,
K. M. Muchison, J. J. Bell,
Neill G. Monroe, Wm. L. Wilhelm.
A. Alston,

Fifty-ninth Virginia (Wise Legion.)

Lieut. Pottier, wounded in the leg; his trunk was marked "Capt. Portier, Wise Legion, Roanoke Island."

O. J. Wise, mortally wounded, since dead.

Lieut. T. C. Kinney, Staunton, Va., Engineer Corps, in charge of the battery.

Dr. A. S. Gordon, Assistant Surgeon.

Dr. Walter Coles, Surgeon of the post.

THE REBEL CAMP.

The victorious Union forces were highly gratified to find at "Camp Georgia" a whole village of most excellent houses or quarters, which had been erected for the use of the secession army. There were in one group twelve houses constructed with every regard to comfort, each of which is capable of accommodating an entire regiment. These houses are ranged in a row, with wide strets between, each one having six fireplaces on each side, and two on each end. Beside these there were some twenty-five snug log cabins for the use of the officers. A short distance north of this main camp is another containing about the same number of houses, with every comfort for troops to winter in.

The discovery of these comfortable quarters produced great joy among the troops, whose release from a month's confinement on shipboard might well cause rejoicing among our jaded and weary soldiers. These quarters were commenced by the Third Georgia Regiment, who occupied the island as early as last June. They have since been ordered away, and the work of finishing the quarters devolved upon the Thirty-first and Eighth North Carolina Regiments.

Probably no portion of the Union army to-day are so well housed as are the regiments quartered upon Roanoke Island.

The prisoners were removed to their tents in rear of the barracks, a portion only of which were assigned for their accommodation. The barracks were occupied by the regiments of the Second Brigade, Col. KURTZ, of the Massachusetts Twenty-third, being installed as Mayor of Village No. 2. *There are good accommodations for ten thousand troops on the Island.*

SURRENDER OF THE FORTS.

The battery upon Pork Point exchanged three of four guns with our fleet on Saturday morning. Toward noon, however, they suddenly became aware that the rebel army had been defeated, and in momentary expectation of the arrival of the Yankees, they made good their escape, leaving everything standing.

Pushing forward in advance of the troops, who were occupied with the two thousand and odd prisoners on their hands, Mr. BENTLEY, of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in company with Mr. SCHELL, the artist of *Harper's Weekly*, reached Fort Huger, the largest of the three earthworks on the Sound, in advance of the Union forces, and finding the fort deserted, hauled down the rebel flag with his own hands.

There were three water batteries facing Croatan Sound, located some two miles apart, and so placed as to bear upon our fleet, should they attempt to pass up the Sound. These forts were evidently planned under the direction of skillful engineers, and were superior structures. Fort Barton, called Pork Point Battery, mounted six guns, two of which were rifled and placed *en barbette* on the southwest angle of the fort. Fort Blanchard mounted six guns of the same description, and Wier's Point Battery twelve guns, all well mounted on strong carriages. There were small bomb-proofs and a magazine in each fort, and a furnace for heating shot. The curtains were constructed of sand and covered with a thick fibrous turf or peat, taken from the swamps which lie back of them along the entire shore line. There was considerable ammunition also found in each fort.

On the opposite side of Croatan Sound was another battery, constructed upon sunken barges, called Robb's Fishing Battery. This work was burned, and with it the rebel steamer *Curlew*, which had been sunk during the engagement.

THE DESTRUCTION OF THE REBEL NAVY NEAR ELIZABETH CITY.

On Sunday afternoon, Commodore REWAN, under orders from GOLDSBOROUGH, started for Pasquotank River, where the rebel steamers had taken refuge, and on Monday morning came up with them lying just inside of Cobb's Point, on which a strong battery had been placed, in command of Gen. HENNINGSEN. The steamers were drawn up across the river in line of battle. Commander ROWAN, with his thirteen steamers, run past the battery under a heavy fire, and with his flag-ship—the *Commodore Perry*—run down LYNCH'S vessel—the *Sea Bird*—sinking him instantly. Only one or two guns were fired. Meantime, Lieut. MACDAIRMAID, in his vessel—the *Ceres*—made for another of the rebels—the *Ellen*—keeping his Sharpshooters in line on deck to drive the cannoniers from their guns. He boarded this steamer over the bows, chased the rebels overboard with handspikes, or knocked them down with the but-end of their carbines, and took charge of the vessel. The *Fanny* was run ashore and burned, and one of the others retreated into the canal, where she would be destroyed. The people now set fire to the town, and part of it was destroyed. Only two or three of our side were killed, and a few wounded.

CASUALTIES TO OUR FLEET

The damage done to our fleet was not serious.

A 32-pound Parrott gun burst on board of the *Hetzel*, by which one master's mate was killed and five persons were wounded—one of them seriously. The *Louisiana* received a shell, which entered near the hawse-pipe and exploded in the coal bunkers, blowing off the hatches, but hurting no one.

One engineer on the *Seymour*, belonging to Cat-kill, was mortally wounded, and a boy killed by his side. Some other slight damage was done.

The following official reports have been sent to the Navy Department:

U. S. STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, }
OFF ROANOKE, Feb. 10, 1862. }

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:

SIR: Just as I closed my dispatch to you of yesterday, I received reliable information that the rebel steamers which escaped from here had gone to Elizabeth City, and thereupon I immediately ordered Commander ROWAN to take thirteen of our steamers under his command and go in pursuit of them, and also, if practicable, to execute another important service—viz., the destruction up the North River of a link of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal. He dashed off with a whole heart at his work, and the way he has already accomplished the first part of it, his own preliminary report, a copy of which I have herewith to inclose, will inform you.

I have decided to send the *Stars and Stripes* off to Hampton Roads to-morrow, to bring me ammunition from there without delay.

Mr. VAN BRUNT, my Secretary, will go in her and proceed to Washington to deliver to you my dispatches and two of the rebel flags we have taken.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag Officer, &c.

U. S. STEAMER DELAWARE, }
OFF ELIZABETH CITY, Feb. 10, 1862. }

SIR: I have the happiness to report that I have met the enemy off this place this morning at 9 o'clock, and after a very sharp engagement have succeeded in destroying or capturing his entire naval force, and silencing and destroying his battery on Cobb's Point.

The only vessel saved from destruction is the *Ellis*, Capt. J. M. COOK, who is wounded and a prisoner on board this ship. I have other prisoners.

I am happy to say that our casualties are few, considering the warmth of the enemy's fire—say two or three killed, and some wounded.

I send the *Ellis* to you under command of Acting Master CHASE, of this ship, who I hope you will confirm in the command.

The conduct of the gallant men I have the honor to command, is worthy of all praise.

A detailed account will be furnished when I have time.

I am happy to say that none of our vessels are severely injured.

I shall leave here a small force and visit the canals, and take a look into the other places before I return.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. ROWAN,
Commander, U. S. N.

No official report, but merely a private letter, up to 1 o'clock to-day, has been received from Gen. BURNSIDE by the General-in-Chief here.

Assistant-Secretary of the Navy FOX has also received a private letter, in which it is stated that the number of killed of our navy is about twenty, and of the army about thirty.

ELIZABETH CITY.

Elizabeth City is the capital of Pasquotank County, N. C., on the right bank of the Pasquotank River, about 20 miles from its mouth. It is 225 miles from Raleigh, and 50 south of Norfolk, Va. It is one of the most considerable towns in the northeastern part of the State. Small vessels ascend the river to this place, and it communicates with Norfolk by the Dismal Swamp Canal. The population was about 3,000, and it contained two banks, two or three printing offices, and several churches. There was a large amount of Government stores in the place, which were destroyed.

To leave the sole responsibility of this wanton act of vandalism on the rebels themselves, Com. ROWAN would not land any of his troops. As in the case of Hampton, the firing of the town was by the secession vandals themselves.

THE REBEL NAVY—NAMES AND ARMAMENT.

The armed steamers which the rebels had contrived to scrape together, formed a very respectable naval force, and was, no doubt, intended as the nucleus of a powerful navy, with which, at some future day, they expected to sally forth and measure arms with our own men-of-war on the ocean. They have, on several occasions, made their appearance opposite the inlet, and the *Fanny*, from a safe position on the inside of the "swash," has fired at the *Stars and Stripes*, which was unable to reach her on account of the bar, which formed an impassable barrier between her and the saucy rebel.

Their naval force in Pamlico Sound, according to a memorandum found in one of the forts, consisted of the following vessels: *Beaufort*, 2 guns; *Forrest*, 2 guns; *Curlew*, 2 guns; *Powhatan*, 2 guns; *Sea Bird*, 2 guns, (Commander LYNCH'S Flag-ship;) *Raleigh*, 1 gun; *Ellis*, 2 guns; *Cora*, 1 gun; *Emily*, 2 guns; *Fanny*, 2 guns. Total, 10 steamers and 18 guns. Their armament was well made, five of the guns being rifles, and all were much better served than the guns in the shore batteries. Nearly all the damage done to our vessels was by the guns of the steamers. This fleet no longer exists.

THE REBEL FORTS AND THEIR CONDITION.

A pretty accurate account of the rebel batteries on Roanoke Island, and the state of the military forces was obtained by means of official papers and letters found at the various posts. Among these was the following official memorandum from Col. SHAW, commander of the rebel forces:

"GENERAL: I have the honor to report the operations that have been conducted under my direction at this post. I took charge on Oct. 12, relieving Capt. DIMMOCK, and found the works in the condition following:

Pork Point battery, complete and turned over to its commander.

ROBB'S Fishing Battery, essentially complete, with 6 gun-carriages wanted, but no guns, and a small amount of sod revetment had to be done after I took command.

The barge *Superior* was in position at Red Stone Point, and the barge *Nicholas*, which now forms part of that battery, was moved out in the stream.

WIERS' Point Battery was nearly completed, having the front face finished, and the rear parapet partly built. There were eight guns mounted, four barbette and four embrasures. The guns in embrasure have since been remounted on better carriages, and two of the barbette guns replaced by rifled guns.

On or about the 15th of October Gen. HILL came here, and upon examination disapproved of the Robb Fishing Battery, as too far off, and not in supporting distance of others. Gen. HILL then went to Norfolk, whence he returned on Sunday, Oct. 20.

Gen. HILL gave me several orders, verbal and written, relative to the works; and, among them, directed me to use four of the guns that had been sent here for Robb's Fishing Battery at Fort Blanchard; to let Gen. MANN have two guns, with equipments, to build Fort Blanchard without delay, and to mount no guns at Robb's Fishing till further orders. The orders of Gen. HILL have been executed, and the parapet to the barges at Fort Forrest. Works at Fort Blanchard and on the eastern side of the island have been erected under my direction. The work at Fort Blanchard was not designed by me. The barges were sent here from the Navy-yard to Flag-Officer LYNCH, and the location selected by him. Upon his application, I had the embankment erected; it was a work of great labor, and the effect of working in the mud and water produced so much sickness among the negroes, that I was compelled to discharge a large number as soon as the work was finished.

I have always considered obstructions of the channel as indefeasible to the defence of this post. It was so considered by Capt. DIMMOCK, and Commander HUNTER ordered piles to be cut, and contemplated procuring a pile-driver from the Navy-yard, before Commodore LYNCH took command of the fleet.

In my first communication to the officer at Norfolk, and several subsequent ones, I made application for a steam pile-driver, and received the reply that it could not be procured. I urged the importance of obstructions to Col. WRIGHT, Commander of the post, and he agreed with me, but said he had no authority to obstruct the channel.

Gen. HILL was here Nov. 14. I spoke to him on the subject, and he went to Norfolk, saying that he would try to send down a pile-driver. He was soon after ordered to another post, and the pile-driver never came. Gen. H. gave authority to Dr. WARREN, &c. On Dec. 1, I was in Elizabeth City; I saw some old schooners, and asked Mr. CLARKE if he would buy them and send them down, if I wrote for them. He replied that he would without delay. I, thereafter, consulted with Col. WRIGHT, who did not consider himself authorized to buy the vessels. I wrote to Richmond, stating the condition of the defences, and asking for authority to obstruct the channel. I have never received a repty. My letter was received by the Chief of the Engineer Bureau, who, in a letter dated Dec. 9, stated that my report of the defences had been received, and would be promptly answered.

HENRY M. SHAW, Col. Com'd'g.

The following is a list of rebel officers connected with Fort Bartow:

G. H. Hill, Major; Wm. M. Brown, Surgeon; S. R. Sanders, Assistant Surgeon; J. B. Fearing, Captain; L. J. Johnson, Captain; A. P. White, Captain; J. W. Poole, First Lieutenant; J. T. Lasselle, First Lieutenant; M. O. Jordan, First Lieutenant; Thos. R. Gillian, Second Lieutenant; C. G. Elliott, Second Lieutenant; John D. Lyons, Second Lieutenant; Wm. Brennan, Second Lieutenant; John M. Houton, Second Lieutenant; W. Dazier, Second Lieutenant; M. Vaughan, Chaplain; J. Fearing, Quartermaster.

THE NATIONAL FORCES ENGAGED.

The following is a list of all the regiments actually engaged in the battle, and the regimental rosters:

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT—IN GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—EDWIN UPTON.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Aug. B. R. Sprague.
Major—Mathew J. McCafferty.
Captains—Pickett, Clark, Atwood, Foster, Neill, Foss, Wagley, Moulton, Parkhurst, Denny.

CONNECTICUT TENTH REGIMENT—IN GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—CHAS. L. RUSSELL.
Lieut.-Colonel—A. W. Drake.
Major—J. W. Pettibone.
Captains—Purdy, Otis, Goodyear, Judd, Wells, Branch, Hoyt, Leggett, Mead, Jepson.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT—IN GEN. RENO'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—AUGUSTUS MORSE.
Lieut.-Colonel—A. G. Maggi.
Major—Wm. S. Clark.
Captains—Hawkes, Walcott, J. M. Richardson, Foster, Bradford, Rogers, Walker, Rice, H. Richarason, Washburn.

NEW-YORK NINTH REGIMENT—(HAWKINS' ZOUAVES)—IN GEN. PARKE'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—RUSH C. HAWKINS.
Lieut.-Colonel—George F. Betts.
Major—Edgar A. Kimball.
Captains—Graham, Barnett, Parisen, Wright, Libraire, Hammell, Jardin, Rodriguez, Colcuit, Barnard.

NEW-YORK FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT—IN GEN. RENO'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—EDWARD FERRERO.
Lieut.-Colonel—R. B. Potter.
Major—C. W. Lengendre.
Captains—Hazard, Mitchell, Wright, Sims, Chase, Stewart, Merritt, Campbell, Phillips, Johnson.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT—IN GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—JOHN KURTZ.
Lieut.-Colonel—Henry Merritt.
Major—Andrew Elwell.
Captains—Brewster, Martin, Centre, Howland, Alexander, Whipple, Raymond, Sawyer, Hobbs, Hart.

MASSACHUSETTS TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT—IN GEN. FOSTER'S BRIGADE.

Colonel—HORACE C. LEE.
Lieut.-Colonel—Luke Lyman.
Major—W. G. Bartholomew.
Captains—Vance, Caswell, Walker, Sloan, Fuller, Thayer, Swift, Sanford, Hubbard, Cooley.

COL. CHARTES L. RUSSELL.

Col. RUSSELL, of the Connecticut Tenth, who was killed at the head of his regiment, while gallantly leading in the assault upon the rebel works at Roanoke Island, was born at Northfield, Connecticut, in 1828, and consequently was but 33 years of age at the time of his death. The greater part of his life was passed in New-Haven County, where he was engaged as a master mechanic. He was fond of military pursuits, and served for fourteen years in the militia service of his native State. He served in the three months' troops in the Second Regiment Connecticut Militia as Adjutant. He was present at the battle of Manassas, where the regiment was attached to the brigade commanded by Col. KEYES, now Brigadier-General of Volunteers. Col. RUSSELL is honorably mentioned in the report of the battle made by his commanding officers. When the Connecticut Tenth was organized last Summer he was appointed Colonel. His regiment passed through this City in November on its way to the seat of war, and consisted of a fine, athletic-looking set of fellows. For its excellent qualities it was detailed to serve on the Burnside Expedition, and in the first battle its gallant Colonel has fallen—where so many of our bravest officers fall—at the head of his regiment.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Gen. Burnside's Report to Gen. McClellan.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 10, 1862. }

To Major-Gen. George B. McClellan, Commanding United States Army, Washington:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that a combined attack upon this island was commenced on the morning of the 7th, by the naval and military forces of this expedition, which has resulted in the capture of six forts, forty guns, over two thousand prisoners, and upward of three thousand small arms. Among the prisoners are Col. SHAW, commander of the Island, and O. JENNINGS WISE, Commander of the Wise Legion. The latter was mortally wounded, and has since died. The whole work was finished on the afternoon of the 8th inst., after a hard day's fighting, by a brilliant charge in the centre of the Island, and a rapid pursuit of the enemy to the north end of the Island, resulting in the capture of the prisoners mentioned above.

We have had no time to count them, but the number is estimated at near 3,000.

Our men fought bravely, and have endured most manfully the hardships incident to fighting through swamps and dense thickets.

It is impossible to give the details of the engagement, or to mention meritorious officers and men, in the short time allowed for writing this report.

The naval vessels carrying it starting immediately for Hampton Roads, and the reports of the Brigadier-Generals have not yet been handed in. It is enough to say that the officers and men of both arms of the service have fought gallantly, and the plans agreed upon before leaving Hatteras were carried out.

I will be excused for saying, in reference to the action, that I owe everything to Gens. FOSTER, RENO and PARKER, as more full details will show. I am sorry to report the loss of about 35 killed and about 200 wounded, 10 of them probably mortally.

Among the killed are Col. RUSSELL, of the Tenth Connecticut Regiment, and Lieut.-Col. VICTOR DE MONTEIL, of the D'Epinueil Zouaves. Bote of them fought most gallantly. I regret exceedingly not being able to send a full report of the killed and wounded, but will send a dispatch, in a day or two, with full returns.

I beg leave to inclose a copy of a General Order issued by me on the 9th inst. I am most happy to say that I have just received a message from Commander GOLDSBOROUGH, stating that the expedition of the gunboats against Elizabeth City and the rebel fleet, has been entirely successful.

He will, of course, send his returns to his Department.

I have the honor to be, General,
Your obedient servant,
A. E. BURRSIDE, Brigadier General,
Commanding Department of North Carolina.

THE NAVY AT ROANOKE.

Official Report of Flag-officer Goldsborough to the Secretary of War.

UNITED STATES FLAG-STEAMER PHILADELPHIA, }
OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 9, 1862. }

Roanoke Island is ours. The military authorities struck to us yesterday. Their means of defence were truly formidable, and they were used with a determination worthy of a better cause. They consisted of two elaborately constructed works, mounting together 22 heavy guns, three of them being 100-pounders, rifled. Four other batteries mounting together 20 guns, a large proportion of them being also of large calibre, and some of them rifled; eight steamers, mounting two guns each, and each having a rifled-gun with a diameter of a 32-pounder, a prolonged obstruction of sunken vessels and spiles to thwart our advance, and altogether a body of men numbering scarcely less than 5,000, of whom 3,000 are now our prisoners.

The fighting commenced on the morning of the 7th inst., at about 11 o'clock, and was continued till dark. The following morning it was resumed at an early hour, and it lasted until in the afternoon, when, by a bold charge by our army, the rebel flag was made to succumb, and our own was hoisted everywhere on the island in its place. No attack could have been more completely executed, and it was carried out precisely in accordance with the arrangements made before the expedition left Cape Hatteras Inlet.

A detailed account of the operations of the naval branch of the expedition will be forwarded to the Department hereafter.

I beg to submit herewith a copy of a general order to be read on the quarterdeck of each vessel belonging to that branch of the expedition.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. M. GOLDSBOROUGH, Flag-Officer.
Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
To Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

The General Order is as follows:

"Your efforts of yesterday and the day before against the enemy, were alike worthy of yourselves and the sacred cause our glorious flag upholds.

I thank you for them, and congratulate you upon the results achieved. No Commander-in-Chief could have been more gallantly sustained, or could have desired a more gratifying display of coolness, skill and discipline.

We have yet more work of the kind to accomplish, and will soon deliver another blow to crush the hydra of rebellion. From what I have already witnessed, I am sure that you will do it well.

(Signed) L. M. GOLDSBOROUGH.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF EDENTON.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Feb. 13.

Edenton was taken possession of on Wednesday, by Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, no opposition being offered.

Elizabeth City was about half burnt by the rebel soldiers. The people sent off a deputation to Com. GOLDSBOROUGH, asking him to send a force to assist in extinguishing the flames.

Norfolk and Richmond papers attribute the loss of Roanoke Island to the blundering inefficiency of the navy. They still persist in asserting that one thousand Federals were killed. They also charge some Roanoke Island farmer with deserting and piloting the Yankees to the only point where they could effect a landing, the Island being flanked on all sides by an extensive marsh.

Gov. LETCHER has issued an order for the formation of Home Guards for the defence of Norfolk, Peters. burgh, and Richmond.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Price's Forces Driven from Springfield.

The National Flag Flying Over the City.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 14.

The following dispatch was forwarded from headquarters this morning to Gen. MCCLELLAN, at Washington:

"The flag of the Union floats over the Court-house in Springfield. The enemy retreated after a short engagement, leaving a large amount of stores and equipage, which was captured by Gen. CURTIS. Our cavalry are in close pursuit."

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 13, }
Via BEAR CREEK, Feb. 14. }

Our troops are in Springfield.

The enemy retreated last night with great haste toward Ozark and Wilson's Creek, without accepting battle.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 14.

A special dispatch to the St. Louis *Democrat* dated Springfield, Mo., 13th, *via* Bear Creek to-day says:

"Our troops took possession of Springfield to-day without firing a gun.

Gen. PRICE evacuated the place yesterday afternoon, marching out on the Fayetteville road."

AN ORDER FROM GEN. HALLECK.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Feb. 14.

Gen. HALLECK has assigned Gen. GRANT to the command of the District of West Tennessee, and Gen. SHERMAN to the District of Cairo. Commanders of districts, divisions, brigades, and posts are directed to have an immediate inspection of all their troops for the discovery of stolen and contraband property, and fugitive slaves. General Order No. 3, issued in 1861, will be strictly enforced, and any officer who has permitted it to be violated by his command, will be arrested, tried for neglect of duty